

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Vol. XCIV. No. 5

Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A., March 14, 1945

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For Description see page 175

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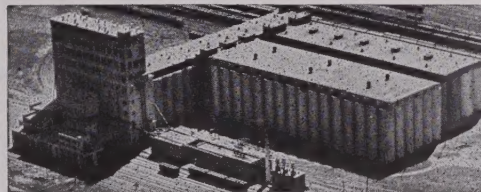
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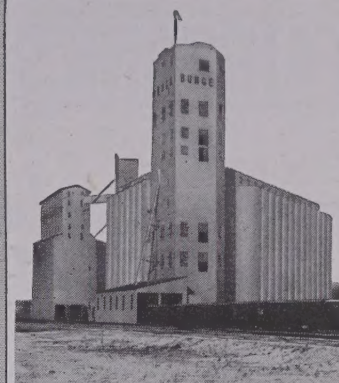
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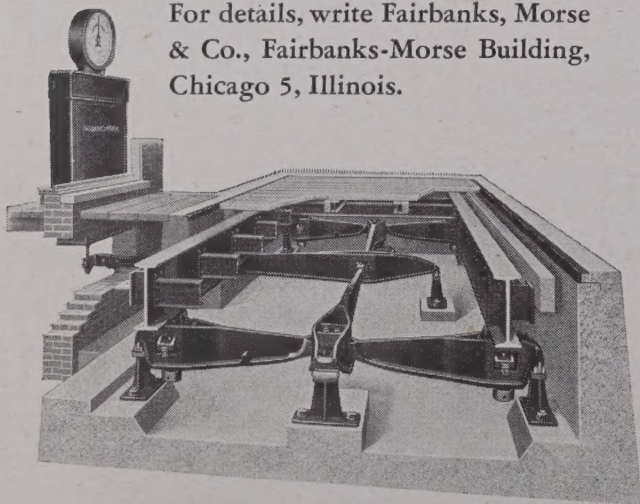
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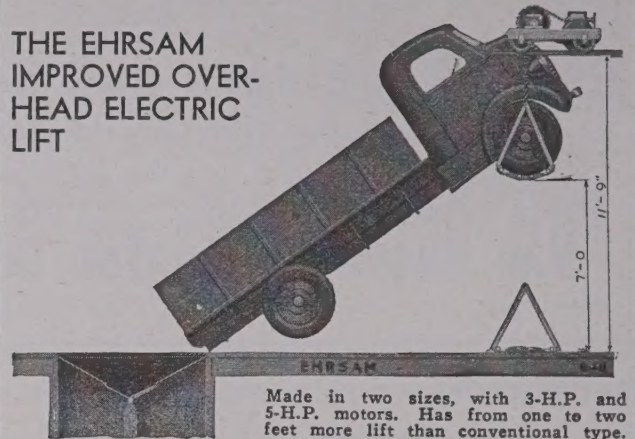
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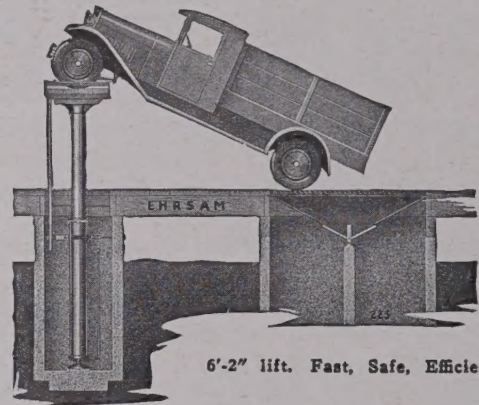
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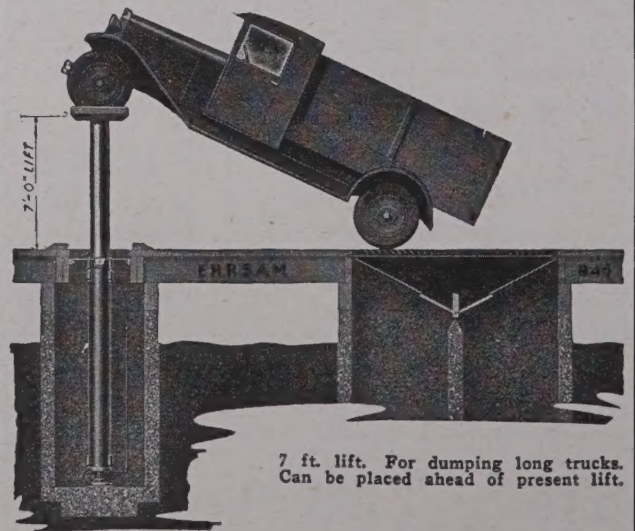
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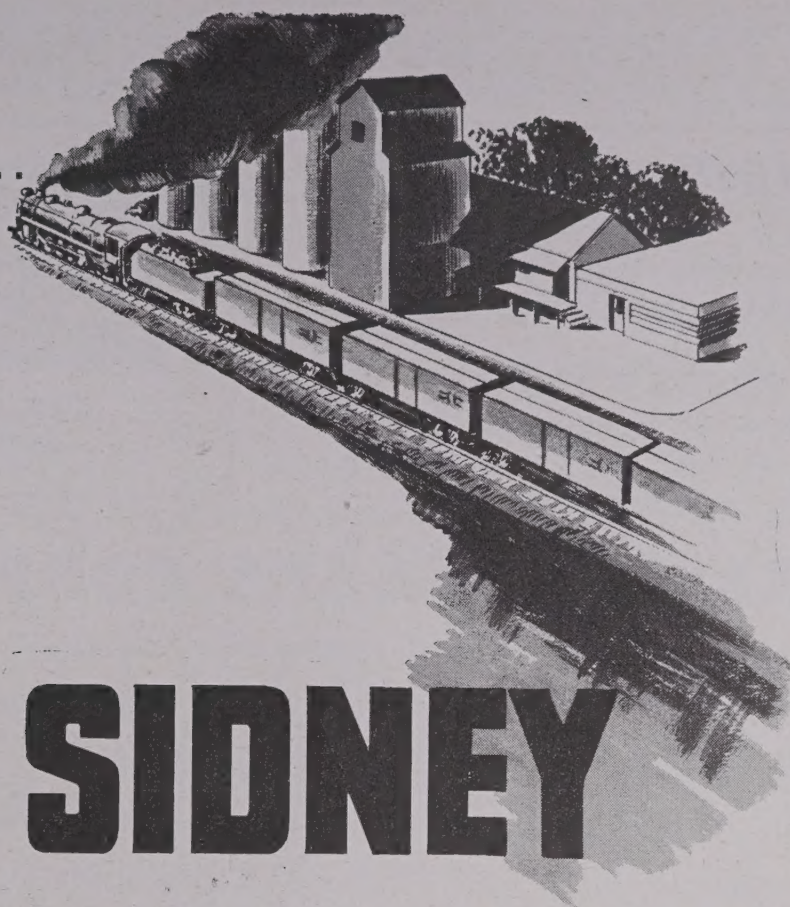
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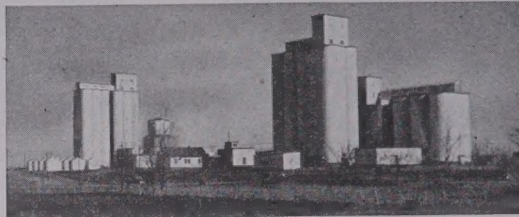
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The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Elevator, Feed & Grain Cleaning Plant. Located in good grain and feed territory of north Texas. Address 93E8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—On B. & O. in Central Ohio 15,000 bu. cap., with warehouse, feed grinding equipment, coal yard, etc. Good merchandising territory. Address 93C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Elevator in central Illinois. Very high class community. Property in first class condition. 20,000 bu. storage. Reason for selling, other interests. Address 93D10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—By sealed bids, April 2nd, 1945. Two o'clock P.M. 10,000 bu. elevator, grinding and mixing equipment, real estate and coal yard. Good merchandising territory on Penn RR. and State Road No. 35, Cass County. Rights reserved to reject any or all bids. Address Lincoln Elevator Co., Lincoln, Indiana.

FOR SALE—Feed, Seed and Grain business. Excellent County seat layout, central Iowa on Milwaukee Railroad. Two main highways. Established 28 years. A money-making, going business. Owner desires selling account of age. Address 93E9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Elevator & Feed Mill in south central part of Michigan in excellent farming and dairy section. Grain, seeds, fertilizer, hay and straw. Owner desires to sell on account of health. Address 93C16, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Elevator, Grain, Bean, Feed, Coal & Lumber business, including up-to-date grain & bean cleaning machinery. Located in Central Michigan. Doing a business of \$500,000 yearly. Address 93C15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO BUY elevator in good grain territory in Illinois or Iowa. Address 93D3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—An experienced man to work in grain and seed elevator, also hybrid corn plant. Low living costs. Permanent job. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Superintendent for small feed mixing plant at Rochester, N. Y. Must be experienced and capable making repairs. Name references first letter, also salary expected. Permanent. Oscar L. Zinter, 204 Troup St., Rochester, 8, New York.

HELP WANTED—Elevator superintendent, 250,000 bushel concrete house. Eastern section. Good salary right party. Also bookkeeper with grain experience. Address 93E7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Position as manager in large well-established grain and feed elevator in Illinois. Age 44, married, 4 dependents. 15 years experience as manager of very successful operations. Familiar with buying and selling grain, selling and manufacturing feeds, handling seeds, coal, flour, hardware, stock and poultry, remedies, supplies and general mdse. Address 93C10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

FOR SALE—I Wenger Series 600 molasses mixer and 15 in. hammermill. Wenger Mixer Co., Sabetha, Kans.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Complete Barnard-Leas 250 bbl. flour mill; less power; excellent condition. Dannen Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

BATES Grain Company.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Like new. #23 Western Corn Sheller. W. E. Markword, Ursa, Illinois.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—1 Jay Bee No. 3 Hammer Mill. 1 60-H.P. slow speed rebuilt International motor. Roskamp Huller Co., 514 Wilson St., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—New Steinite moisture tester. Not used. In original carton. Does not meet our requirements. Dewey Beyer, 114 E. 2nd St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

FOR SALE—1 Richardson automatic scale, 1 Hopper scale—400 bu. size, 1 two ton Burton feed mixer, 2 cleaners, 1 molasses mixer. Oberbeck Feed Co., O'Fallon, Ill.

FOR SALE—Twenty-inch Monarch Attrition Mill—10 HP. Westinghouse Motors. Sixty-inch Cleland grain cleaner. Lot pulleys-sprackets-shafting-Takeup and Plain Boxings. Hundred feet seventy-seven chain. Description, prices on request. W. J. Wilson, Broton, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—1—80 ft. center 10x6 all steel grain elevator. 1—No. 2 Western Bear Cat Hammer mill. 1—30 in. Stedman Hammer mill, type A. 1—24 in. Stedman Hammer Mill, type A. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—Large size Gruender Hammer Mill, direct connected 75 HP. motor, crusher attachment and magnetic separator, complete with dust collector and pipe. In good condition. Cost \$3,300 when machinery was half price of today. Will take \$1,000. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 20-22 Superior H. S. Gruender Feed Grinder. Direct connected to 75 HP. G.E. 220 Volt Motor with Starter and Magnet complete. Hardly broke in. \$400.00. Discount for quick sale. W. H. Scribner, 216 South 35th Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—1 50 HP. motor with starter, 2300 volts 900 RPM. 1—60 HP. motor 220-440 volts 1740 RPM. 1—60 HP. Diesel Engine. 1—half ton Papac batch mixer. Geneva Milling Co., Geneva, Nebraska.

E. G. York, Barneston, Nebraska, writes he would not be without the JOURNALS. I always enjoy every number.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

WHITE'S MACHINERY HOUSE

Everything for War Plants, Feed Plants, Grain Elevators

Gehl Portable (nearly new) Feed Milling Plant—Mixer & Sheller mounted on a Ford Mercury Truck.

WHITE SALES CORPORATION

Phone 371-441

SCOTTS,

MICHIGAN

MACHINES FOR SALE

GET INCREASED PRODUCTION regardless of manpower shortage with Bonded Portable Power Stackers for box and bag handling and piling. Also Corn Cob and Shell Crushers at \$345.00. 15-ton, 22'x9' truck scales \$440.00. Immediate delivery. Terms if desired. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 3—24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1—100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1—125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

FOR SALE—3 bu. Avery Automatic scale A-1; 4 dbl. 9x18 B. B. Wolf rolls, A-1; 1—9x24 B. B. Wolf rolls A-1; 1 Wolf friction clutch bran packer, A-1; 1 Wolf friction clutch flour packer, A-1; 2 magnetic separators; 1 Wolf single 9x18 B. B. rolls; 4 dbl. 9x18 A. C. rolls, good; 1 No. 2-8 sec. B. & L. planifter; 1 No. 0-6 sec. B. & L. planifter; quite a lot of other items. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 S. Second St., Louisville 8, Kentucky.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—24" Robinson attrition mill with two 20 HP. General Electric direct connected motors, complete with starter, reversing switch, and magnetic separator. Excellent condition, priced to sell. 10 HP., 20 HP. and 25 HP. Fairbanks Morse type Y oil engines. Large stock REBUILT GUARANTEED motors, all makes, types, and sizes. Complete stock list, Bulletin No. 80, mailed free on request. Rockford Electric Equipment Co., 728 S. Wyman St., Rockford, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 2-A Bear Cat Hammer Mill, complete with screens, self-feeder, cutterhead, grain hopper, governor, blow and feed collector. This mill is new and has a 80 HP. motor. One used Electric Motor, 3 phase, 220 volts, and 60 cycles. This is an Allis-Chalmers Model, complete with starter switches. One Winner Fanning Mill, complete with 20 screens, including alfalfa and clover screens; 40 inch size. One practically new 2 HP. Electric Motor, 3 phase. One ½ HP. Motor, used single phase. One small Corn Cracker, for only \$35.00. One 100-lb. Bag Packing and Sacking Machine. One 50-lb. Bag Packing and Sacking Machine. One 4000-lb. Platform Scale, Farmers Co-op Elevator Co., Sauk Centre, Minnesota.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—15 ton capacity truck scale, one overhead truck lift. Glasford Grain & Milling Co., Glasford, Ill.

BAG CLOSING MACHINE WANTED
Union Special machine in good condition for closing 100 lb. cotton and burlap bags. Write T. H. Vaughn, Montrose, Illinois.

SCALES WANTED

FOR SALE—1 5-bushel Richardson Automatic, self compensating, type registering grain scale. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 East High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—One 7½ Century motor, used but little, three phase 110 volt, 60 cycles. Changed current, cannot use. A bargain at \$75.00. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Ill.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS — PUMPS — AIR COMPRESSORS:
Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

FOUND

FOUND! A package of Virginia Feeding stuff Inspection Tags Series C. One of these stamps must be attached to analysis tag on each package to show tax has been paid.—L. M. Walker, Jr., Comm. If you can prove ownership, package is yours without cost. Lost & Found Dept. of Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

CORN COBS

Want to buy Corn Cobs to be used in making synthetic rubber.

Minimum weight 24,000 pounds. Shipment from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri.

Also Want

EAR CORN

Wire or write

Chas. P. Noell

Covington, Tenn.

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Weight (lbs.)	Bushels
600	18.75
610	18.91
620	19.06
630	19.22
640	19.37
650	19.53
660	19.68
670	19.84
680	19.99
690	20.15
700	20.30
710	20.46
720	20.61
730	20.77
740	20.92
750	21.08
760	21.23
770	21.39
780	21.54
790	21.69
800	21.85
810	22.00
820	22.16
830	22.31
840	22.47
850	22.62
860	22.77
870	22.93
880	23.08
890	23.24
900	23.39
910	23.54
920	23.70
930	23.85
940	24.01
950	24.16
960	24.31
970	24.47
980	24.62
990	24.78
1000	24.93
1010	25.08
1020	25.24
1030	25.39
1040	25.54
1050	25.70
1060	25.85
1070	26.01
1080	26.16
1090	26.31
1100	26.47
1110	26.62
1120	26.78
1130	26.93
1140	27.08
1150	27.24
1160	27.39
1170	27.54
1180	27.70
1190	27.85
1200	28.01
1210	28.16
1220	28.31
1230	28.47
1240	28.62
1250	28.78
1260	28.93
1270	29.08
1280	29.24
1290	29.39
1300	29.54
1310	29.70
1320	29.85
1330	30.01
1340	30.16
1350	30.31
1360	30.47
1370	30.62
1380	30.78
1390	30.93
1400	31.08
1410	31.24
1420	31.39
1430	31.54
1440	31.70
1450	31.85
1460	32.01
1470	32.16
1480	32.31
1490	32.47
1500	32.62
1510	32.78
1520	32.93
1530	33.08
1540	33.24
1550	33.39
1560	33.54
1570	33.70
1580	33.85
1590	34.01
1600	34.16
1610	34.31
1620	34.47
1630	34.62
1640	34.78
1650	34.93
1660	35.08
1670	35.24
1680	35.39
1690	35.54
1700	35.70
1710	35.85
1720	36.01
1730	36.16
1740	36.31
1750	36.47
1760	36.62
1770	36.78
1780	36.93
1790	37.08
1800	37.24
1810	37.39
1820	37.54
1830	37.70
1840	37.85
1850	38.01
1860	38.16
1870	38.31
1880	38.47
1890	38.62
1900	38.78
1910	38.93
1920	39.08
1930	39.24
1940	39.39
1950	39.54
1960	39.70
1970	39.85
1980	40.01
1990	40.16
2000	40.31
2010	40.47
2020	40.62
2030	40.78
2040	40.93
2050	41.08
2060	41.24
2070	41.39
2080	41.54
2090	41.70
2100	41.85
2110	42.01
2120	42.16
2130	42.31
2140	42.47
2150	42.62
2160	42.78
2170	42.93
2180	43.08
2190	43.24
2200	43.39
2210	43.54
2220	43.70
2230	43.85
2240	44.01
2250	44.16
2260	44.31
2270	44.47
2280	44.62
2290	44.78
2300	44.93

32

48

56

60

70

75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form

3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Headquarters—Special Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

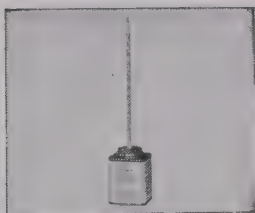
Chicago 4, Ill.

*"We buy all
our equipment
from SEEDBURO"*



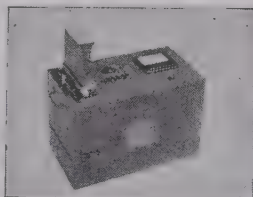
Yes . . . that's what grain and seed men throughout the country are doing . . . making Seedburo their "Headquarters" for Equipment. They've found the Seedburo line includes products to fit almost all of their needs . . . 350 different items . . . moisture testers, thermometers, scales, sample pans, probes, fire

extinguishers, etc. Every item is precision built, rigidly inspected and fully guaranteed. Government standards are adhered to where specifications are available. Write for free circulars on items that interest you.



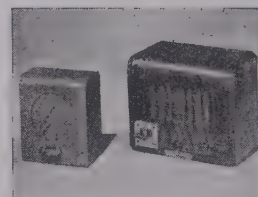
TEMPERATURE TAKING SET

This Seedburo Grain Temperature-Taking Set, developed for use with the Steinlite, is composed of a special amber thermometer and square tin container. The thermometer embodies a thick black spirit column. Degree figures and graduations in black can be read at a distance of five or six feet. Container just right size for handling a 100 gram sample. Set, \$2.95.



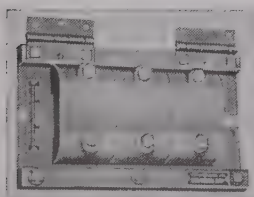
Steinlite ELECTRONIC MOISTURE TESTER

The Steinlite one minute moisture tester is EASY TO USE . . . like tuning a radio. The Steinlite operates on the radio frequency impedance principle, and is checked against official oven methods. Ask our engineers to help solve your moisture testing problems. No. 105, Price \$275.00, F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas.



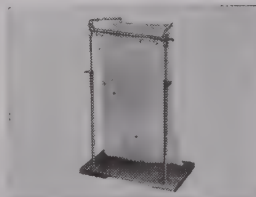
CALL-A-PHONE INTER-COMM SYSTEM

This inter-office communication system will ease your work load and speed up production. It is easy to install and economical to operate. You can contact one or up to five persons while they remain at their work. Personnel can contact you. Master stations, \$34.00. Sub-stations each \$12.50. Special control permits adjustments of volume.



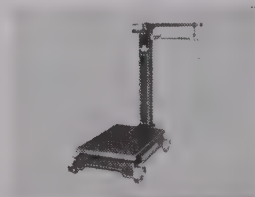
ERIEZ MAGNETIC SEPARATOR

Removes tramp iron and steel from grain . . . prevents damage to machinery. Avoids possible death of poultry and livestock. Prevent fire from sparks or hot iron in feed. Unit is permanently magnetized. Requires no wiring to power lines or generator. Requires no attention except occasionally to remove accumulated iron. Approved by Mill Mutuals. Guaranteed satisfactory. Various sizes available. Write for prices.



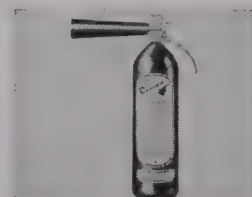
ADJUSTABLE BAG HOLDER

The No. 114 Universal Bag Holder is provided with malleable iron jaws, practically unbreakable, as it is constructed mainly of soft steel. Quickly adjusted to any height or width of sack, released by a simple movement of the spring controlling the arm. Along the front of the frame is placed a bar for holding a shovel or basket to grade when the bag is filled. Weight 20 lbs. Price \$7.25.



ALL METAL PLATFORM SCALE

No. 1124—Pillar, cap and center panel of the platform are made of copper-alloy steel, pressed to shape and reinforced, making very rigid and rust resistant units. Loops, bearings, nose irons and weights are Parkerized rust resistant. Arrow-tip single beam, with center indicating poise, graduated 100x½ lb. 1000 lbs. capacity. Price \$25.35 F.O.B. Chicago.



RANDOLPH "4" FIRE EXTINGUISHER

This Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Fire Extinguisher is scientifically designed for complete safety. The cylinder has a capacity of 4 lbs. CO₂. Special formula shatter-proof and pressure-proof steel. Effective against oil, grease, paint, gasoline and electrical fires. Exclusive one hand, thumb trigger operation. Cannot damage or stain food, clothing, woodwork or machinery. Complete with wall bracket. \$20.25.

SEEDBURO
EQUIPMENT COMPANY
FOUNDED 1912

620 BROOKS BUILDING

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 14, 1945

WOULD-BE shippers who do succeed in getting an empty are cooping it more carefully than usual. Impossible to estimate the rough handling it will receive before it reaches destination.

CALLING OFF of the country elevator training course at Purdue University must be charged up to the manpower shortage rather than to any lack of interest in the studies.

THE UNUSUAL number of fires credited recently to defective heating equipment in country elevator offices calls for more frequent and more rigid inspection of every heating plant if the isolated plants are to be saved from the flames.

THE PROLONGED shortage has prevented the marketing of more beans and grains this year than for many seasons, so the early expected termination of the European struggle will find large stocks of grain on the farms and in country elevators. Owners who neglect to hedge against a decline in market values are taking unusual chances.

THE VOICE of the Tomb that indicated short sales of wheat after Feb. 12 must have placed a severe strain on the margins of its devotees.

COMPETITION BETWEEN the War Food Administration, the Commodity Credit Corporation and lend lease got so bad that Chief Byrnes had to name a committee to sift their claims to the limited amounts of materials available, and the necessary transport. Failure to think thru could lead to a paralysis of the civilian industry that must back up the war by production.

UTAH has a new feature in a senate bill requiring the registration of trade marks and protecting the owner in the use thereof for a period of 15 years for the fee of \$5.00. Always heretofore trade marks have been considered the property of the firm or corporation registering the trade mark, and once registered, owners are generally permitted its exclusive use for a long period.

CONSULTATION with the advisory committee of the feed industry before putting out the definition of "retail store" that had to be revised would have avoided the necessity for protests by the trade desiring to protect their most economical method of distribution. In California particularly 300,000 tons of sorghum and corn is received annually in bulk by retailers and sacked.

CHARGES that C.C.C. insiders had tipped off speculators seem to have no basis in fact. The New York congressman who made the unfounded charges pointed only to market price movements that could have been taken advantage of IF known in advance to traders. Will the Congressman insinuate that some of his colleagues must have tipped off the speculators that the life of the C.C.C. was to be extended two years?

GRAIN AND feed merchants generally will be glad to know that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the lower house of Congress has voted unanimously to prohibit the use of lend-lease funds for post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction for foreign countries. Saving weak countries from merciless aggressors should be enough. It will take some time for American taxpayers to pay off the three hundred billion cost of the war.

IF ANY one has discovered a logical reason for the CCC maintaining grain prices after the close of the war, it has not yet been printed. However, the lower house of Congress has voted to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and to enlarge its borrowing power to five billion dollars. The heavy losses experienced by this governmental agency has not increased the confidence of the grain trade in the ability of the bureau to market grain either successfully or profitably.

MORE than 100 banks have gone out of business, not because they failed, but because they could not survive government competition in the loan field.

GRAIN EXPORTERS of the U. S. A. will be pleased to hear that during February, 1945, export grain unloaded at American ports during the month totaled 4,122 cars as compared with 3,373 cars in February, 1944. Evidently some nations need our grain and are willing to pay for it.

PRICE FIXING by the O.P.A. is acquiesced in by many persons who have persuaded themselves that they are to have a free hand while the prices of the other fellow from whom they buy are to be held down. If a ceiling is low enough to have any effect, the final outcome is a falling off in the production of the relatively underpriced item. Instead of producing or selling at the low price the other fellow simply goes out of business and the buyer can find no merchandise.

IF YOU are willing to encourage the officers of your local association, pay dues promptly and give the officers a pat on the back occasionally. It is decidedly discouraging for men who are working to help you in your business to find it necessary to make repeated appeals for the payment of dues. One of the most encouraging reports of recent collections comes from Secretary Don M. Gemberling of the Pacific Northwest Association whose first billing brought in all but about 3% of the dues billed. That's real encouragement.

FORBIDDING THE holding of conventions where an attendance in excess of fifty is expected has induced the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n to call a number of group meetings to be held at accessible points and urging all members to attend their local meetings and give the secretary suggestions on subjects for consideration in advance of the meeting. Naturally, grain dealers are anxious to obtain a clear understanding of every new order, ruling and interpretation of Washington bulletins and this will prove most helpful to those entrusted with the enforcement of Bureau rulings.

ONE OF the pleasing developments of electronic laboratories that will facilitate the work of every country elevator operator is an improved talkaphone that will enable elevator managers operating side lines in separate buildings to communicate with the manager of his lumber yard, his coal shed or his feed mill quickly without leaving his desk. But, of course, the new system of communication will make it necessary that the head of each department stay close to his quarters as the improvement does not make it possible to page the man who goes across the street or to the nearest cocktail lounge for a cup of refreshments.

Head Off Government in Business

Over the centuries private enterprise has achieved a wonderful record in distributing grain grown in many widely separated lands to consumers in other countries, altho separated by oceans.

Those who would substitute government control for private enterprise of proved efficiency offer the specious argument of higher prices to the growers of surplus countries, to get their consent to go under the yoke.

Of the numerous countries that are buyers of wheat hardly any will be satisfied for any length of time to buy at an inflated price. They will go around the big trust to find a seller who feels that the combination is not permitting him to grow and sell as large a crop as he considers his fair share. One by one the countries adhering to the wheat agreement will fall away.

It is unfortunate that during the experiment the private enterprise grain merchants will suffer from tax aided government agencies competing with them. How much better to stop this intrusion of government into business before it gets started.

Misapplication of Service Fees

Nearly every state at one time or another has misused service fees, collected for a special purpose, as a contribution to the general funds of the state. This puts an unfair burden on the business contributing the fees. Iowa has been collecting unreasonable fees for inspecting feeds and then neglecting to spend very much of the receipts in the efficient administration of the feed law. Since 1940 the Department of Agriculture of Iowa has collected over \$400,000 in fees. In fact, during the year ending July 1st, 1944, \$120,000 was collected yet it spent less than \$15,000 in administering the Commercial Feed Law.

Either the fees should be reduced, the service improved, so as to attain the real purpose of the law or else repeal the law. Too many fee collecting bureaus, boards and commissions have been content to collect the fees and forget about the service expected by the trade. Several state inspection departments have collected large sums yet, ignoring the surplus accumulated, have continued to charge the same old inspection fee. These service departments of various state governments should be requested to reduce their fees or improve the service.

Most of these fee collecting departments have been established principally for the purpose of correcting bad practices. This puts an unfair, extra burden on the payers of the fees and, doubtless, many of the departments would be abolished or improved if the members of the trade paying the fees would rebel and protest.

Disposing of the Surplus

One of the greatest problems arising after the war will be the distribution of the vast quantities of materials accumulated by the armed forces.

If a fair price is to be realized by the government jobbers must be encouraged to bid by permitting them to make what one school of thought denounces as speculative profit.

Any rules of the new Surplus Property Board seeking to eliminate the speculator, would merely compel the regular handlers of the merchandise to become speculators.

The jobber who invests his husbanded cash in goods for which there is no present market of capacity to absorb a huge quantity is a man of vision, with sound judgment of values, incomprehensible to a bureaucrat.

The speculator who assumes the risk when there is no regular channel of distribution is performing a real service to the government, and should not be ruled out of competition by a groundless prejudice against the man who is willing to take wide chances.

Grading Wheat by Variety Impractical

The millers of the southwest have rebelled against paying real money for Red Chief or Chiefkan varieties of winter wheat because it will not produce flour that satisfies the bakers, so, in order to protect their own business, they are warning the growers of these tabooed varieties against continuing their production.

Several meetings have been held throughout the Sunflower State in hope of inducing the farmers to realize that millers will not continue to buy Chiefkan or Red Chief wheat after the 1945 crop is consumed. The farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused and quite hysterical over the situation, but the millers stand firm and refuse to buy the undesirable varieties. While it will be most difficult to classify the variety of each carload of wheat, the farmers can escape the penalty by planting some of the superior varieties strongly recommended by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the state. The millers have naturally protested against the planting of these undesirable varieties and now threaten to discount all shipments containing more than 10 per cent of the undesirable Red Chief and Chiefkan.

Grain dealers everywhere are deeply interested in inducing their farm patrons to plant a variety of wheat which will net growers a premium. They never have looked with favor on any grain which threatens to earn a discount for their shipments so they will doubtless warn farmers to avoid the objectionable varieties and give serious consideration to wheats recommended by the Wheat Improvement Association of the state.

Moisture in Corn Continues High

Reports from different central markets regarding the moisture content of the corn received during the month of February continues most discouraging. If hybrid corn is in any way responsible for the excessive moisture content of 1944 corn, then it behooves the country elevator operator to install modern drying facilities or else encourage their farm patrons to plant varieties that will mature earlier and stand storage without the prospect of heating.

The owners of modern drying facilities have always welcomed a wet year because that has enabled them to realize better returns from their driers. Many drying plants handling corn of 1944 crop have been operating with three shifts of men and working nights and Sundays with the result that driers have paid the original cost several times over.

Encouraging Owners to Store Grain

The Michigan state legislature voted last week to encourage the storing and holding of grain in storage by providing a specific tax of two mills per hundred pounds in lieu of all other taxes on grain. This should encourage the building of more and better grain elevators.

Heretofore the growers and dealers have generally rushed their grain to market so as to avoid the April 1st assessment. The new law will, no doubt, encourage millers and grain merchants to rebuild their burned and obsolete grain elevators and in the end, the tax receipts from the grain will be greatly increased. The unreasonable levies of the local tax authorities has driven surplus crops out of the state as April Fools day approached, but hereafter holders will not reduce their tax by shipping out surplus grain.

Kansas tried this plan of assessing a moderate tax and to the great advantage of everyone concerned. Even the growers profited by this changed method of taxing grain because they could hold their surplus indefinitely without any fear of a heavier assessment.

A similar law in every grain surplus state would stop the rushing of grain to market at inconvenient times or when the market was not satisfactory and, no doubt, Michigan's new law will often help growers to realize a larger return from their surplus grain. Stampeding growers into rushing their surplus to market before it is convenient for them to haul it will always exert a depressing influence on market prices, much to the disadvantage of all country merchants because the old method of assessing often greatly reduced the producers' net returns from his grain growing activities and thereby reduced his purchasing power.

Deferment of Food Industry Men

The War Food Administration has been authorized by the Selective Service System to certify requests for occupational deferment of men under 30 employed in most of the food industries of the nation, who were classified 2-A or 2-B on Jan. 1 of this year. Roger J. O'Donnell, of the food industries division of the W.F.A. Office of Labor, has been named the certifying officer.

The industries for which WFA is the certifying agency are meat packing and poultry packing and dressing; grain products, including bakeries; dairy products and fats and oils processing; fertilizer manufacture.

Under Selective Service regulations, WFA can certify for deferment 30 percent of the men under 30 in these industries who were 2-A or 2-B on Jan. 1. Employers must initiate requests with the WFA district representative serving on the production urgency and manpower priorities committees. The WFA district representatives have been authorized to certify only a part of the 30 per cent in the field. The rest are to be certified in Washington.

Retailer and Store

Austin W. Carpenter, executive director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, recently made a vigorous protest against the definition of store and retailer, which protest has borne fruit in a change, as desired, in the definition. Mr. Carpenter wrote Clive Marshall as follows:

As chairman of the Class B Manufacturers and Retailers OPA Advisory committee, I am recording a protest on the definition given a "store" and a "retailer" as set forth in amendment 1 to supplement 1 to FPR 2 relative to whole grains and respectfully appeal for a rescinding of said definitions.

By no stretch of the imagination can we bring our minds to meet on the fact that the handling of whole grains either "sacked" or "bulk" has any bearing whatsoever on the qualifications of a "store" or a "retailer" for the application of your order FPR 2 with any supplements or amendments that may have been written.

There are stores that handle whole grains in sacks and other stores that handle them in bulk and many of them that handle them in both forms; but they all perform the same function so far as the distribution of these grains are concerned and to differentiate between the two for eligibility under your pricing order is contrary to the historical practice in every section of the United States.

Retail Mark-up to Bulk Buyers of Grain

Vigorous protests by the trade has caused the O.P.A. to modify the definition of retail sales published in full on page 136 of Feb. 28 number.

Effective Mar. 8 the O.P.A. has ordered that: "Retailers of grain who buy their supplies in bulk for sales to feeders will be permitted to take the same mark-up as that previously restricted to retailers who obtain their supplies of grain in bags or packages and sell it to feeders in the same form."

"The purpose of this action is to allow all sellers of feed grain who are normally in the retail business to perform their customary functions as retailers."

"Those who will be affected by the new action are principally country elevators and small feed mills that buy grain in bulk and also have retail feed establishments in connection with their other business."

"Sellers of grain who do not maintain a store or building where the business of retailing is carried on are not permitted to take the retail mark-up. Mark-ups are provided for these types of sellers in the individual grain regulations."

A New Illinois Soybean Processing Plant

Illustrated on our outside front cover is a new fireproof bean storage elevator adjoining a soybean processing plant of the expeller type at Virden, Ill.

The Hulcher Soy Products Co. started building its elevator last year and completed the elevator in time to take in beans during the heavy movement last fall, however due to many delays in securing equipment the milling operations were not started until the middle of December.

The plant is owned by Mr. Norman E. Hulcher, a life-long resident of Virden, Ill., being engaged for many years in the truck transportation business, operating several farms feeding live stock and within the past six years in addition to the above activities Mr. Hulcher is operating construction crews in several states assisting the Telephone Company in placing under ground cables for several thousand miles in more than 20 states.

Mr. D. P. Moore has been employed to manage the office, selling meal and oil and buying supplies. Mr. Moore has been connected with the grain and milling industry for the past 25 years in several terminal markets. Mr. John Curran with more than 20 years experience in the local elevator and grain business is in charge of the elevator and warehouse.

The plant consists of an 80,000 bushel reinforced concrete grain elevator, formed of four-cylindrical tanks and one interstice bin, equipped with electric manlift, electric truck hoist and 20 ton Fairbanks-Morse truck scale with a 36-foot platform. Soybeans are run through spout from elevator to mill through a Richardson Automatic ten bushel scale.

In the mill beans are run over a double stand of rolls before going to meal cooker and separator. One machine is the French Expeller system rated 1,000 bu. per day. From expeller the Cake is ground with special built mill manufactured by the Custom Mill Machinery Co. The sacking is through a Richardson automatic bagging scale.

Charged with Violating Malt Quota

The Gast Brewery, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., is alleged to have violated quota restrictions of the war food order by using 121,400 pounds of malted grain in excess of permitted quotas during the period March 1, 1943 thru May 31, 1944.

Conviction on the charges may result in fines up to \$10,000 and up to one year imprisonment on each count.

War Food Order 66 restricts the use of malted grains by breweries to certain percentages of the amounts used during the base year March 1, 1942, thru Feb. 28, 1943.



Frank L. Neilson, Minneapolis, Minn., Deceased

O. P. A. Enforcement

Hannibal, Mo.—Grover Sutton was charged by the Office of Price Administration with overcharges on the sale of ear corn for 10 months, and the U. S. district court gave judgment by stipulation for \$658.

Greene, Ia.—The Farmers Incorporative Society paid damages of \$3,286.97 on a judgment entered in the U. S. district court in favor of the O.P.A. for alleged sales of shelled corn in excess of ceiling prices.

Indianapolis, Ind.—For violating the ceiling price on corn John M. Anderson of Indianapolis was assessed \$28 and Fred Rose \$23.63. Treble damage claims have been settled with the following: Raymond Gentry, \$15.44; C. R. Stine, \$50; Thos. O. Wilson, \$145.28; Earl L. Wilson, \$97.70, and Virgil Smith, \$128.40, all of Paragon. Bertha W. May, \$15.44; Sam Pool, \$53.10; I. G. Cramer, \$93.30; Matilda Cragen, \$141.90, and Mrs. J. S. Adsit, \$156.30; Rex Shuffelbarger, \$229.35, and Carr, House and Sarber \$119.70, all of Martinsville; Paul Cooper, \$4.26, Mooresville; Frank Able, \$198.99, Columbus; Earl B. Howard, \$28.00, and Lorin C. English, \$175, both of Remington; Amanda Harmon, \$216.54, Chalmers, and W. W. Schuyler, \$341.76, Wolcott.

Uses of Furfural

When any new product is made available in quantity and at a reasonable price industry will find a use for it.

As a by-product of the manufacture of rolled oats at Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Quaker Oats Co. found itself with an accumulation of oat hulls.

Hulls seemed to have little value in any scheme of nutrition; but they could be made into furfural, an amber-colored liquid that looks like tea and has the odor of almonds, and the Quaker Oats Co. undertook its manufacture, resulting in the first commercial shipment of furfural in 1922.

Furfural now is accepted by the chemical industry as the cheapest and purest aldehyde available.

A peculiarity of furfural is that when introduced into a mixture it will dissolve some of the ingredients, but leave the others. Certain petroleum oils contain undesirable gums that interfere with lubrication. Furfural will dissolve and remove these, leaving the good. Furfural refining is used in the production of such superior lubricants as Quaker State, Texaco, Havoline, Gulf Oil, Mobiloil and Shell.

Solvent extraction by furfural purifies butadiene for the manufacture of Buna-S rubber, consuming many carloads of furfural every month.

Grinding wheels require a bond to hold the abrasive granules, a synthetic resin into which goes furfural.

By reacting chemically with carbolic acid furfural makes plastics for helmets, steering wheels, insulating boxes, bottle caps, cups, electric light bulb seals.

The maximum output at Cedar Rapids proved unequal to war demands. To increase production the Quaker Oats Chemical Co. built a plant at Memphis, Tenn., which also uses hulls of cottonseed, and the cobs of corn. The increased output drew a congratulatory letter from Col. Dewey, Rubber Director. Furfural now is allocated by the Government and rationed by the War Production Board.

Death of Frank L. Neilson

Frank L. Neilson, vice pres. and director of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., died Mar. 6 while on vacation in Arcadia, Cal. He was 55 years of age.

In 1933 he was elected pres. of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents. At that time he was general superintendent of the Cargill Elevator Co.

For 15 years he had resided in Minneapolis, where he was a member of the Minikahda Club and Minneapolis Athletic Club. He is survived by his wife, Tess M. Neilson.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Re-arranging Machinery

Grain & Feed Journals: We have an attrition mill driven by a 70-h.p. diesel engine which does very good work. Since I was put in as manager 3 years ago I have concluded that the power is used inefficiently since we have no clutches and must operate all the machinery and elevators.

I am interested in putting in small motors on the elevators, corn cracker and such and in a general rearranging of our machinery, including the installation of a drag to corn crusher to save labor in shoveling. Who are the manufacturers of drags and corn shellers?—Leon Arnold, manager Woodbine Feed Ass'n, Woodbine, Ill.

Ans.: It is more economical to drive machines that operate independently with individual electric motors, than to run them when not in service because they happen to be hooked up together, without friction clutches.

Even with friction clutches to throw out unneeded machines, the big diesel engine would not be operating as economically as at full load.

The horsepower of each motor, of course, should correspond to the requirements of the driven machine.

Investigate the cost of purchased current before making changes. If the power charge is heavy it might be possible to drive an electric generator by the diesel engine, at less expense.

It is advisable to have a competent engineer re-design the power plant and arrangement of machinery.

Names of manufacturers of corn shellers and drags are given in our advertising columns.

Paying Freight on Grain Doors?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am wondering if you can cause me to be cited to any railroad tariff, either tariff of a railroad company or an agency tariff which provides for the transportation of grain doors used in cooping grain cars without charge for the weight of the doors.

In explanation, I have been a carload shipper of grain for over forty years, and I never heard of having to pay freight on the weight of the grain doors used to cooper a car. The Grand Trunk here have recently sprung this on me, and I will appreciate any assistance you can give me.—George W. Young, Owosso, Mich.

Ans.: The shipper does not pay freight on the grain doors, according to R. F. Clark, assistant general freight agent of the Grand Trunk at Chicago, who will have the division freight agent of the Owosso line look into the local situation there.

Grain door weights are governed by F. A. Jones tariff 515-E, item No. 1290 (I.C.C. No. 2939), which reads as follows:

"When grain doors are supplied by carrier as a necessary part of car loaded with bulk freight the weight of such doors will be added to the TARE weight of the car. An estimated weight of 55 lbs. per standard grain door will be employed when weights are obtained over track scales, provided the shipper shows in shipping order and B/L for each car the number and kind of grain doors actually used."

The sound basis for the foregoing tariff provision is that the doors are owned by the railroad company. They are a part of the car equipment, the same as the roof and the wheels of the car. You would not expect the shipper to pay freight on the wheels.

PENICILLIN, the magic drug, never was produced in large quantity until Dr. A. J. Moyer, Peoria, Ill. thought of using the corn steep liquor of glucose factories as food for growing the mold. After the steep water is drawn off the corn it is concentrated by evaporation to a syrupy consistency. Hitherto it had gone into corn gluten feed.

Truckers Get Transportation Costs

Trucker merchant is defined as one who purchases corn for resale without unloading it into a railroad car, elevator or warehouse and transports it for his own account and use and delivers his corn to his customer in a truck, or other vehicle owned or leased by him. Such a trucker merchant can not take any markup on corn, either shelled or snapped, but must sell the corn to his customer at the legal price for the corn, plus transportation costs, as allowed in the order.

You must not pay any trucker more than the price he paid, plus this transportation allowance, and you must obtain from the trucker merchant a statement showing place and date of purchase, from whom bought and price paid for the corn.

The National Grain Trade Council

Chicago, Ill.—Walter R. McCarthy of Duluth, Minn., has been re-elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, an organization representing twenty-seven grain exchanges and nation-wide grain trade organizations. Frank Theis of Kansas City, Mo., was re-elected vice-chairman. The National Grain Trade Council has offices in St. Louis, Mo., and Washington, D. C. R. B. Bowden was named again as executive vice-chairman in charge of the offices.

On the Executive Committee this year are Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Theis, with Harry Schaack of Chicago, C. H. Williamson of St. Louis, R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis, Ed Morgenstern of Salina, Kans., and R. J. Barnes of Philadelphia, Pa. Members of the Legislative Committee are R. C. Woodworth (chmn.), Mr. Schaack, Mr. Theis, Granville Bond of Boston, and Mr. Williamson.

Through its Legislative Committee the Council has planned to take a more direct interest in legislation this year and the committee now is working up a statement of Council policy on which such work will be based.

Members of the National Grain Trade Council, with the names of Directors on the Board representing them, are: Chicago Board of Trade, Harry Schaack and Richard Uhlmann; Kansas City Board of Trade, E. R. Jensen and W. W. Fuller; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, John McCaull and R. C. Woodworth; Duluth Board of Trade, W. R. McCarthy; New York Produce Exchange, C. B. Crofton; Buffalo Corn Exchange, O. E. Auerbach; San Francisco Grain Exchange, A. H. Hankerson; Omaha Grain Exchange, J. L. Welsh; Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, Granville Bond; Portland Grain Exchange, N. J. Barbare; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, R. J. Barnes; St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, C. H. Williamson; Peoria Board of Trade, H. H. Dewey; Hutchinson Board of Trade, Dick Frazee; Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, E. F. LaBudde; Sioux City Grain Exchange, C. E. McDonald; Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, K. K. Smith; Amarillo Grain Exchange, Joe Morris; Wichita Board of Trade, W. E. Root; Enid Board of Trade, Claud Nicholson; Indianapolis Board of Trade, E. E. Allison; Salina Board of Trade, Ed Morgenstern; St. Joseph Grain Exchange, A. B. Plummer; North American Export Grain Assn.,

R. J. Barnes; Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Assn., F. A. Theis; Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn., Geo. E. Booth; Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Assn., F. C. Bell.

C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 90 per cent of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944, to May 31, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

A General Partner

Mr. James F. Wade has become a general partner of Lamson Bros. & Co. as of March 1, 1945. Mr. Wade was formerly Secretary for Bartlett-Frazier Co. and has had many years of experience in the brokerage business.



James F. Wade, Chicago

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Struggling with Regulations

Grain & Feed Journals: We are still struggling with rulings and regulations trying to get changes that will allow normal trade practices to function. As an example, we are fighting the position which the retailer, who brings in or sells out grain in bulk, is put into by Amend. 1, Supp. No. 1 of F. P. R. No. 2. Especially important in the rewriting of the mixed feed order is the threat of markups over actual cost or replacement cost versus markups over maximum ceilings of base ingredients as set by the O. P. A.—Ed H. Durr, Petaluma, Cal., pres. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Cisco, Tex.—Please enter our subscription for Grain & Feed Journals for 5 years. It is the best magazine I know anything about to keep up with what the other miller is building and gives a small miller ideas how to build his own plant.—Thornton Feed Mills.

No Congestion at New Orleans

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated: Since the start of the current season we have received into this elevator a total of 7,560,117 bus., and have shipped a total of 6,558,538 bus. of grain. At the present time we have available storage space sufficient to accommodate approximately 1,000,000 bus.

Furthermore, we are handling promptly all grain arriving in the Port. As a matter of fact, all cars and barges are being unloaded within forty-eight hours following arrival. We are also making prompt delivery to steamers, and have this date completed delivering 265,000 bus. wheat to a steamer destined for a South American country, and will begin loading approximately 2,000 tons soybeans for a steamer destined for the European continent.

With these figures in hand you will readily agree that there is no congestion at New Orleans, and we will thank you to convey this information to your readers through your valuable trade journal.—C. J. Winters, Superintendent Public Grain Elevator, New Orleans, La.

Box Car Scarcity Demoralizing Industry

Grain and Feed Journals: Ground conditions this week would not permit delivery of corn from farms even if cars were available. However, most elevators are blocked and cannot take in additional corn until they can load out some of their winter-shelled corn and make room. The box car situation is daily getting worse. Unless constructive steps are taken immediately to help solve the problem, the grain trade and the food and feed processing plants will be faced with a virtual shutdown. Food and feed production is now just crumbling along.

Feed manufacturers, flour mills and other grain processors are getting farther behind on shipments every day. With large available supplies of grain and other ingredients all pressing to move, the box car shortage has created an artificial scarcity such as has never before been experienced and is directly demoralizing industry throughout the entire country. Transportation snarls and freight car congestion will have to be broken up without further delay to avoid a complete tieup.

Not only are country elevators congested with winter-shelled corn, anxious to get loaded out before warm weather, but there is a large amount of high-moisture corn which remains on farms, also in danger of spoilage. Some of it

will be rendered useless for feed or food if cars are not supplied in time to get the grain to markets. This would mean a substantial loss to the nation's food supply. A regular daily flow of empties is required to avoid a major disaster and to ease the critical situation.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Michigan Encourages Storing Grain

Grain & Feed Journals:—Very glad to report that the Specific Grain Tax bill of 2 mills per 100 lbs. of grain (except seeds) in lieu of all other taxes on grain, passed the House by a vote of 75 to 11. The bill will undoubtedly be signed by the Governor and will be given immediate effect, which does not help in Detroit where the tax date is March 1st, but it will be of help in the rest of the state where the tax date is April 1st.

This law should definitely encourage the building of more storage in the state and this should provide better prices to the farmers, because of orderly marketing, and considerable labor in the construction of such storages and the operation thereof. Much of the grain which is now shipped out and processed in other states could just as well be processed in Michigan if we had available storage. The wheat crop last year was 23,000,000 bus with only 2,000,000 bus of storage available. This law will put Michigan on a competitive basis in the grain storage business with Ohio, Minnesota and New York state.—L. P. Lindel, Chairman of Industry Committee on Specific Grain Tax Law, Lansing, Mich.

THE CONVENTION of the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists scheduled for the latter part of May at Toronto, Ont., has been canceled by the executive committee.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0
Nov. 15..	148.0	107.0	66.0	120.0	103.0	160.0
Dec. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.0	121.0	104.0	161.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	149.0	108.0	67.4	122.0	105.0	162.0
Feb. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Mar. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
FARM PRICES						
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	89.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	95.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0
Nov. 15..	137.0	105.0	75.0	102.0	103.0	180.0
Dec. 15..	143.0	111.0	76.9	107.0	105.0	181.0
1944						
Jan. 15..	146.0	113.0	77.5	110.0	108.0	182.0
Feb. 15..	146.0	113.0	78.6	111.0	109.0	185.0
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	146.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0
Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0

Dudley Irwin Passes

Dudley M. Irwin, a leading figure in the civic affairs of Buffalo, N. Y., passed away Feb. 28 after a brief illness, aged 84 years.

Left an orphan at 2 years of age he was taken in as his own son by an uncle, Theodore Irwin of Irwin & Sloan, who operated the Northeastern Elevator at Oswego, N. Y. He attended Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., which later gave him an honorary degree of master of arts.

In 1890 he became vice pres. of the O'Neill Grain Co. at Chicago, but eight years later engaged in the grain business on his own account at Buffalo, N. Y., and reputedly was the largest dealer in barley and malt in the state. He liquidated this business in 1921, but continued with Cargill, Inc., until 1939.

He was a director of the Northeastern Elevator Co., Oswego; a former president of the Oswego Board of Trade, a trustee of the old Buffalo Board of Trade, the old American Savings Bank and the Fidelity Trust Co. He served as president of the Farnell Mfg. Co., and vice pres. of the Great Lakes Construction Co., and was an official of several other corporations.

For a long time he was on the advisory board of the Salvation Army and on the vestry of Trinity Church. He served on the board of Buffalo Fine Arts Academy and at the time of his death was a trustee of the General Hospital.

Altho not a clubman he was a member of many. He was president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange for three terms. Surviving are two daughters and two sons, Theodore H. Irwin and Dudley M. Irwin, Jr.

D.D.T. insecticide has been released for civilian use to the extent that from now until next June, workers in the U.S. Public Health Service will visit 300,000 homes in 11 Southern states to spray the lethal compound on the ceilings and walls.



Dudley M. Irwin, Buffalo, N. Y., Deceased

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Dayton, Wash., Feb. 26.—The heaviest snow of the season fell during the past week. Spring cultivation and seeding had already begun on farms in the Snake river district.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont.—Montana's estimated '44 mustard seed acreage of 52,000 acres resulted in a total harvest of 16,120,000 lbs. as compared to a total of 64,000 acres in the entire United States which produced approximately 22,100,000 lbs.—F. K. H.

Rockport, Ind.—A great deal of growing wheat in the lowlands is covered with water due to the recent heavy rains. The Ohio River at Rockport passed flood stages. Almost the entire population of Grandview was moved from their homes.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 10.—Conditions generally have been favorable for growing wheat, complaints of winter killing are few and far between. Much of the annual winter grief is now past, however weather conditions the balance of this month will have considerable bearing as to the acreage that will be left for harvest.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 2.—During the month of January we dried around 200,000 bus. of Iowa corn, and more than that in February. This corn is arriving in Winchester containing moisture up to 25 per cent, we are drying it down to 15.5 per cent, running our drier twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres.

Lincoln, Neb.—More than 95 per cent of the 1944 corn crop of Nebraska had been harvested Feb. 22, according to a report of the state-federal division of statistics. Husking was practically completed in the eastern part of the state. Good progress had been made in getting the corn off the ground. South Central Nebraska has more unhusked corn than any other district.—P. J. P.

In northwest Texas the general condition of wheat is considerably better than it was a year ago, making the outlook the very best. From sowing time last fall, the crop has had plenty of moisture with the result that a splendid root system has developed, and in the absence of winter kill, top growth covers the ground, minimizing possible wind damage later.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Evansville, Ind.—The Ohio river after being above flood stage here for over a week came to a stand March 11 with a little over 48 ft. on the government gauge. This was the highest stage reached in Evansville since the disastrous flood of 1937. Some corn and other grain was lost in the high water in the tri-state area. Thousands of acres growing wheat between this city and Cairo, Ill., and along the Wabash and White Rivers in this state are under water.—W.B.C.

Evansville, Ind.—Southwestern Indiana's acreage of wheat has stood the winter well, C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist from Purdue University, announced. While top growth is not large, the plants have a good root system and are ready to take advantage of the good supply of natural nitrogen that is in prospect for this wheat growing season. "The wholesale top dressing of fields with nitrogen fertilizer would not be advisable this year even if the material were available. Profitable responses could be had on sandy soils or on fields where applications of phosphate were made at planting time last fall."—W. B. C.

Urbana, Ill.—University of Illinois Cir. 588 on Yields of Winter Wheat 1943-44, recommended the following varieties for Illinois: Northern Illinois: Marmin and Wisconsin 2 are good varieties for north-central and northern Illinois. Central Illinois: Hard wheats for mosaic-free land in central Illinois include Tenmarq, Brill, Pawnee, and Wisconsin 2. Soft wheats for mosaic-infested land in south-central Illinois include Prairie, Wabash, and Fairfield. Southern Illinois: Only soft wheat should be grown in southern Illinois. Because of their yielding ability and their quality of grain, Fulcaster, Wabash, Prairie, Fairfield, and Fuhio are good varieties for this section.

Corn Litter Is Dangerous

Corn litter is always troublesome but that produced by wet corn is particularly bad. Whether in the form of cobs, shucks, silks, dust, screenings or a combination thereof, this refuse is almost certain to heat spontaneously if placed in bins or houses and left there.

The wise operator will dispose of corn litter just as fast as he can. He will clean out his cob and dust house and his screenings bin frequently, and not allow them to fill up while waiting for some farmer to do it for him. And when doing so he will clean them right down to the floor boards, realizing it is that last load that usually causes trouble, if not removed. If

C. C. C. Corn Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 28, 1945, had completed 10,244 loans on 10,540,789 bus of 1944 corn in the amount of \$9,432,512.48. The average amount advanced was 89.5 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 5,285 loans had been completed on 5,965,535 bus. Loans by States follow:

State of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (Bushels)	Amount Advanced
Illinois	298	360,989	\$ 341,541.76
Indiana	33	43,987	43,044.12
Iowa	3,229	3,703,515	3,317,248.21
Kansas	171	185,464	167,828.12
Kentucky	10	46,549	48,410.96
Maryland	1	536	594.96
Minnesota	544	411,636	370,488.82
Missouri	217	213,639	197,283.22
Nebraska	4,216	4,238,322	3,767,389.06
North Dakota	82	79,914	72,770.77
Ohio	7	5,605	5,675.17
South Dakota	1,435	1,250,203	1,099,841.71
Wisconsin	1	430	395.60

Total10,244 10,540,789 \$9,432,512.48
Combined farm and warehouse loans outstanding on other 1944 loan programs:

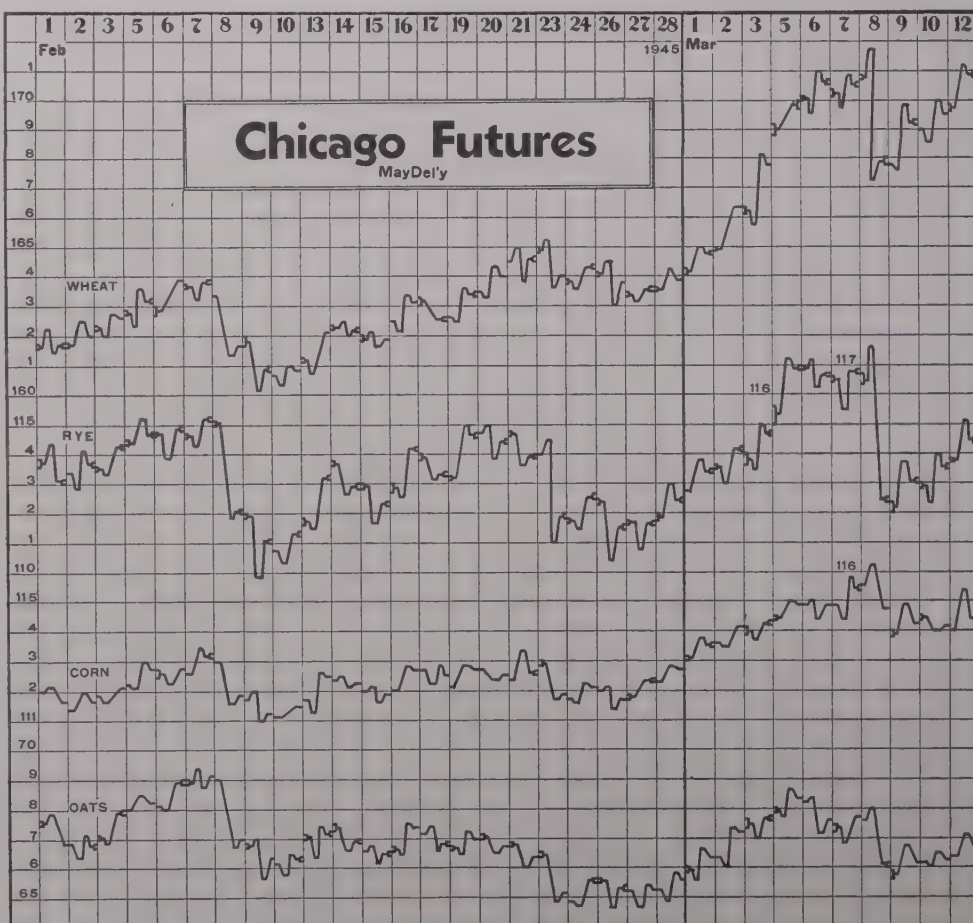
Loans	Quantity	Amount
Barley	1,781	2,303,428 bus. \$1,939,237.57
Flaxseed	188	57,360 bus. 156,781.14
Grain		
Sorghums	4,441	6,722,101 bus. 6,311,188.00
Rye	77	46,483 bus. 34,868.71
Soybeans	122	71,900 bus. 149,752.29
Hay and Pasture Seed	2,235	28,624,155 lbs. 1,843,576.44

there is anything worse than not cleaning out a refuse bin, it is to remove the contents partially, stir up what is left and leave it.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
May	6.....27,428	1,474	16,037	42,267	....
June	3.....36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July	1.....48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug.	5.....48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept.	2.....52,634	2,620	28,713	38,583	....
Sept. 9	.....50,661	3,266	27,494	39,014	....
Sept. 16	.....51,751	3,468	26,823	40,954	3,346
Sept. 23	.....48,604	3,410	25,190	40,421	5,572
Sept. 30	.....49,418	3,059	23,593	37,308	8,132
Oct. 7	.....47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Oct. 14	.....47,776	3,205	23,860	41,110	10,911
Oct. 21	.....48,229	3,212	24,328	41,461	11,749
Oct. 28	.....48,614	3,235	23,809	42,950	12,029
Nov. 4	.....49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Nov. 10	.....49,435	3,301	24,918	43,967	14,307
Nov. 18	.....48,228	3,085	24,251	45,770	15,287
Nov. 25	.....47,718	2,930	24,065	45,261	16,716
Dec. 2	.....46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,903
Dec. 9	.....47,053	2,566	22,958	43,648	21,227
Dec. 16	.....47,213	2,298	22,648	44,926	21,109
Dec. 23	.....46,515	1,442	20,218	43,000	20,764
Dec. 30	.....46,720	1,223	20,578	43,303	22,912
Jan. 6	.....45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,078
Jan. 13	.....44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20	.....45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27	.....43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3	.....43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10	.....42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17	.....41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24	.....40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3	.....42,135	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10	.....40,577	884	23,513	53,157	24,244



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Waitsburg, Wash., Feb. 26.—The Touchet Valley Grain Growers, Inc., reports that 75 per cent of the '44 crop is still in storage, and that it will require 800 cars to ship the wheat now on hand in order to clear the elevators for the next harvest.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—The acute shortage of box cars is reported to have reduced shipment of grain out of this terminal to about 20 per cent of normal. During the emergency some grain has been shipped out in gondola cars, covered with tarpaulins, and heavy grain doors limited to nearby points.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 8.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain, in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Mar. 1: Wheat, 3,543,520; oats, 3,186,166; barley, 647,108; rye, 105,579; flaxseed, 12,343; since Aug. 1, 1944, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 259,512,019 (173,510,539); oats, 75,669,333 (76,138,711); barley, 65,679,875 (58,949,581); rye, 3,128,468 (3,620,108); flaxseed, 6,659,610 (13,818,588). S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Soybean Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	336,000	141,000	638,000	270,000
Ft. Worth	11,200	16,800	187,200	187,200
Indianapolis	11,200	32,000	4,312,000	283,000
Kan. City	34,000	57,800	200,600	1,448,400
Milwaukee	46,400	3,200	.....	1,600
Minn'polis	39,000	27,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	74,594	.....	.....	.....
Omaha	12,800	118,502	83,200	289,600
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	460
St. Joseph	28,000	33,250	14,000	227,500
St. Louis	134,400	48,000	217,600	217,200
Toledo	196,800	225,600	57,600	139,200
Wichita	20,800	49,600	.....	.....

Rye Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	12,454	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	40,000	47,000	228,000	158,000
Ft. William	255,390	1,366,492	21,507	46,723
Ft. Worth	.....	7,500	1,500	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	2,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	9,000	4,000	35,200	.....
Kan. City	16,500	67,500	7,500	15,000
Milwaukee	1,620	16,200	1,720	13,680
Minn'polis	67,200	555,000	67,200	249,000
Omaha	39,600	48,600	32,400	54,000
Phil'phia	38,397	.....	.....	599
St. Joseph	.....	22,490	.....	1,730
St. Louis	4,500	9,000	3,000	10,500
Superior	2,214	47	6,821	93,986

Barley Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	3,847	28,782	.....	.....
Chicago	798,000	1,391,000	311,000	568,000
Ft. William	5,324,040	1,020,419	927,140	188,832
Ft. Worth	75,200	72,000	8,000	.....
Hutchinson	16,250	7,500	.....	.....
Kan. City	379,200	180,800	395,200	180,800
Milwaukee	1,396,200	2,373,150	621,720	1,146,420
Minn'polis	1,440,000	3,621,000	1,954,800	3,328,600
New Orleans	.....	.....	8,000	.....
Omaha	130,000	144,000	196,000	232,000
Philadelphia	.....	.....	.....	958
Portland	389,981	77,537	99,583	77,082
St. Joseph	49,400	53,200	43,700	32,300
St. Louis	86,400	227,200	78,400	111,600
Seattle	340,596	115,386	.....	.....
Superior	150,815	148,068	411,296	512,270
Toledo	46,500	202,500	27,000	13,500
Wichita	22,400	9,600	.....	.....

Wichita, Kan., Mar. 7.—About 5,000 cars are needed to move wheat and kafir in the area extending 150 miles from Wichita, D. L. Mullen, executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade, reported following a survey he made of the Wichita area. At the rate of 500 cars a day it would take 10 days to move the grain now needing to be moved. In one day last week Wichita had but 100 boxcars.

Fairmont, Minn.—In the Truman Farmers Elevator there are 15,000 bus. of shelled corn in the bins and Mgr. Lloyd Matson said he had a waiting list of 50 or more farmers anxious to get their crop to market as soon as he can take their corn. "We have been getting an average of about a car a week," said Mr. Matson. "Normally, at this time, we should be getting at least a car a day."

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Lower Lakes Grain Com'ite set a quota of 300,000,000 bus. of grain to move on the lakes in the U. S. bottoms in the coming season, at a meeting in Hotel Statler recently. Grain and milling interests predicted record or near-record grain shipments during the 1945 lake navigation season. A large amount of grain also is expected to be moved to lower lake ports by Canadian ships.—G.E.T.

Oats Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	93,662	73,743	.....	.....
Chicago	776,000	794,000	1,139,000	798,000
Ft. Wil'm	10,590,301	768,734	2,167,100	734,537
Ft. Worth	176,000	188,000	86,000	.....
Hutchinson	.....	3,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	110,000	313,000	200,000	392,000
Kan. City	218,000	518,000	148,000	500,000
Milwaukee	112,700	75,900	102,125	80,750
Minn'polis	2,505,600	2,434,500	2,436,000	2,691,000
New Orleans	2,000	71,733	42,343	68,548
Omaha	468,600	811,800	526,200	1,163,800
Phil'phia	35,305	35,457	26,574	32,015
Portland	181,192	81,285	.....	.....
St. Joseph	436,600	776,440	23,600	151,040
St. Louis	681,600	860,200	564,000	694,200
Seattle	736,000	115,000	.....	.....
Superior	570,379	893,304	267,299	991,218
Toledo	92,400	134,400	67,200	79,800
Wichita	4,800	57,600	.....	.....

Corn Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	1,697,098	243,098	819,500	.....
Chicago	12,260,000	10,718,000	4,172,000	6,295,000
Ft. William	664	1,366	3,358	2,165
Ft. Worth	214,500	277,500	70,500	3,000
Indianapolis	2,135,200	2,157,000	1,385,500	1,066,000
Kan. City	3,444,200	4,661,400	2,391,000	2,701,500
Milwaukee	872,400	672,520	350,460	67,260
Minn'polis	3,124,800	847,500	3,192,000	1,315,500
New Orleans	77,842	1,055,522	99,756	696,198
Omaha	3,862,800	3,613,568	3,481,200	4,262,400
Phil'phia	564,307	243,875	101,057	312,164
Portland	61,373	321,324	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,214,400	1,422,080	913,440	804,320
St. Louis	4,310,500	3,899,900	2,708,100	1,915,300
Seattle	227,547	265,761	.....	.....
Superior	421,153	6	216,990	10,000
Toledo	569,600	640,000	260,800	211,200
Wichita	8,000	14,400	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	1,573,232	2,081,934	3,299,074	1,422,565
Chicago	804,000	2,809,000	1,522,000	3,906,000
Ft. William	3,859,403	12,717,758	770,060	4,405,642
Ft. Worth	1,079,400	2,443,000	961,800	1,612,800
Hutchinson	1,345,080	2,647,920	.....	.....
Indianapolis	275,400	709,000	68,400	263,000
Kan. City	3,500,400	8,100,000	2,799,800	6,750,700
Milwaukee	12,800	644,400	139,730	326,560
Minneapolis	4,123,200	18,477,000	2,643,200	11,269,500
New Orleans	337,400	306,746	606,208	158,754
Omaha	726,370	2,653,926	681,925	3,144,165
Phil'phia	1,124,223	801,891	2,547,690	1,374,859
Portland	515,423	606,268	.....	150,169
St. Joseph	585,490	1,236,230	425,350	704,090
St. Louis	2,597,800	8,266,200	2,226,000	5,550,500
Seattle	1,034,439	1,577,770	.....	.....
Superior	252,788	4,353,030	217,164	3,502,498
Toledo	928,200	1,293,700	499,800	1,453,500
Wichita	1,329,400	1,467,000	.....	.....

St. John, N. B.—That 3,500,000 bus. of grain were delivered to ocean going steamers at the port of St. John via the grain elevators, during the month of February, 1945, has been disclosed by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This total is the highest for any 28 days in the history of the grain movement to St. John and thence to Europe via the transatlantic steamers. Moved here during February, 1945, were 393,226 loaded revenue freight cars. On Feb. 24th 15,401 cars were handled at St. John, this constituting an all time record total for one day.—W. McN.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain shippers have already contracted for considerable vessel space for movement to lower lake ports the coming navigation season. The rate for wheat was 1c under the basis paid last year but may be changed depending on the boat market. A good sized fleet of boats wintering with grain at Buffalo are reported still unloaded, a rather bad condition with the opening of lake shipping drawing near and boat bottoms for loading so much needed in expectation of the large goal set for movement down lakes. A survey of the lake reveals that ice averages about 30 ins. in the harbor and 11 ins. in the lake. The field extends some 10 miles out from the Duluth canal entrance. With sunshine and warmer weather the ice would soon become honeycombed and clear up conditions.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's supply of wheat at Feb. 1 available for export and/or carryover at July 31, 1945, amounted to 492 million bushels as compared with 546 million bushels at Feb. 1, 1944. Altho total exports during the first four months of the crop year were slightly above those of a year ago they have now fallen behind. Export clearances overseas to the first of February, 1945, were about 18 million bushels ahead of the comparable period for last year, but imports of Canadian wheat into the United States have declined sufficiently to pull total exports below the level attained during the first six months of the crop year 1943-44. It is going to be increasingly difficult to keep close to last year's rate of exports since American imports were running very high during the latter half of the crop year. Wheat exports for 1943-44 totaled 283.2 million bushels and another 60.5 million bushels were exported as flour.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 28, 1945, had completed 136,044 loans on 183,105,892 bus. of 1944 wheat in the amount of \$251,804,248.77. The wheat loans made include 48,223,209 bus stored on farms and 134,882,683 bus stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.375 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations.

Liquidations to date total 23,168,857 bus of which 2,321,978 bus were farm-stored and 20,846,879 bus were warehouse-stored. On the same date last year 121,159 loans had been completed on 129,636,887 bus. Loans by States follow:

State of Origin	Loans Number	Completed Bushels	Liquidations (Bushels)
Calif.	190	853,084	277,975
Colo.	1,121	1,999,292	182,910
Del.	623	336,085	85,352
Idaho	4,081	8,158,170	1,112,856
Ill.	178	107,444	52,394
Ind.	222	78,671	35,365
Iowa	112	148,741	15,772
Kan.	22,791	28,514,757	3,489,549
Ky.	454	360,059	141,359
Md.	2,896	1,536,750	490,214
Mich.	1,355	530,655	250,384
Minn.	5,601	3,063,279	278,451
Mo.	819	461,882	106,908
Mont.	7,863	14,296,071	2,555,747
Nebr.	3,100	3,154,639	570,350
N. J.	149	45,418	1,487
N. M.	377	656,753	27,869
N. Y.	538	234,111	27,082
N. C.	9	3,905	288
N. D.	33,316	32,164,086	4,230,287
Ohio	1,409	719,640	389,850
Okla.	15,237	17,275,490	1,985,724
Ore.	3,230	11,209,606	723,959
Penn.	1,436	480,641	122,460
S. D.	7,908	5,825,802	388,804
Tenn.	376	181,039	20,293
Tex.	13,108	26,535,361	974,328
Utah	411	1,132,880	592,070
Va.	402	156,231	1,768
Wash.	6,409	22,509,716	4,023,807
W. Va.	8	5,125	.....
Wyo.	215	370,509	13,195
Total	136,044	183,105,892	23,168,857

N. E. Indiana Association and Changing Agriculture

The regular dinner meeting of the North Eastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, held in Fort Wayne Mar. 12th, was well attended.

Among those attending were Ed Shepperd, Cleveland Grain Co., Indianapolis; Harry R. Devore, Toledo, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Keilholtz, Southworth Grain Co., Toledo.

Mr. F. E. CHRISTEN, Director of Educational Service for Allied Mills, spoke on "Adjusting Your Business to a Changing Agriculture." Mr. Christen traced the changes that have taken place in farming during the last fifty years. He showed how power farming has reduced the cost of producing crops, and how one farm family now produces enough food and fibre for about seven families instead of two or three. But other tremendous changes are in the making.

"Greatly expanded research now being directed to the war effort will soon be diverted to Industry and Agriculture. This will bring about some astonishing changes in farming and the type of merchandise you will sell to farmers. In fact, much of this Research has already been done, but not yet announced. Mr. Christen spoke briefly of new developments that have already received publicity.

"The bread basket of the country is moving westward," because power farming is more applicable to the level country of the middlewest than in the eastern part of the U. S. Improved transportation will further facilitate this shaft. Dealers in this section of the country are sitting in a pretty spot to capitalize on these developments.

"The independent dealer can cash in on the situation if he studies his market and makes an earnest effort to render these new services to his customers before competitors get them. He must do this to maintain his position with the cooperative or company owned store. Of the 16,756 feed dealers in the U. S. in 1940, the census showed that 86% of them were Independent dealers. He can still dominate the field if he follows a wide-awake progressive policy.

"The old adage 'Be not the first by whom the new are tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside,' is not so true nowadays. Modern Research has taken most of the 'bugs' out of the new products before they get to you.

"My suggestion to you," said Mr. Christen, "is to grab these new products as soon as they are available and merchandise them to your customers while the profit is still good. Then you will have the advantage over your more conservative competitor and you will establish yourself as the progressive merchandiser in your community to whom the public will give its patronage."

Statistical Position of Rye

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics analyzes the statistical position of rye as follows:

Rye stocks on Jan. 1 were more than 15,000,000 bus. smaller than a year ago and amounted to 27,025,000 bus. Disappearance during the first half of this season while 3,000,000 less than during the same period last season was larger than average. Last season's rye crop was the smallest since 1887 with the exception of three years, 1933, 1934 and 1936.

The 1944 crop was estimated at 25,872,000 bus., nearly 5,000,000 less than in 1943 and less than half as large as the 1942 crop. In addition to the small crop, much smaller than usual stocks of old rye were carried over to add to the 1944-45 supply. Stocks on July 1, 1944, amounted to 31,033,000 bus., of which 5,030,000 were on farms, 5,853,000 in interior mills and elevators and 20,150,000 in terminal markets. A year earlier stocks in these positions amounted to 47,114,000 bus.

Farm stocks on June 1, the date on which comparable figures are available for earlier years, were smaller than any year since 1938 and amounted to 6,383,000 bus. Commercial stocks amounted to 21,635,000 bus. on June 1 and were slightly smaller than a year earlier but much larger than usual. To meet the urgent need for grain, over 8,000,000 bus. of rye were imported from Canada in 1943-44. Shipments from Canada, Aug. 1, 1944, to Feb. 1, 1945, amounted to 2,664,000 bus., compared with 4,163,000 for the same months of 1943-44.

Disappearance of rye in the United States through December this season amounted to 32,553,000 bus., compared with 35,622,000 in the like period of 1943-44. Should disappearance of rye for the remainder of the season equal that of the like period last season, stocks on July 1 would total only 7,801,000 bus., not allowing for any imports. During the 1943-44 season disappearance of rye amounted to 54,846,000 bus., compared with 51,673,000 in 1942-43 and 42,773,000 the 5-year (1937-41) average. Consumption of rye for feed amounted to 33,647,000 bus. in 1943-44, compared with 32,325,000 in 1942-43 and 18,122,000 the 5-year average. Information on consumption of rye for distilling is confidential.

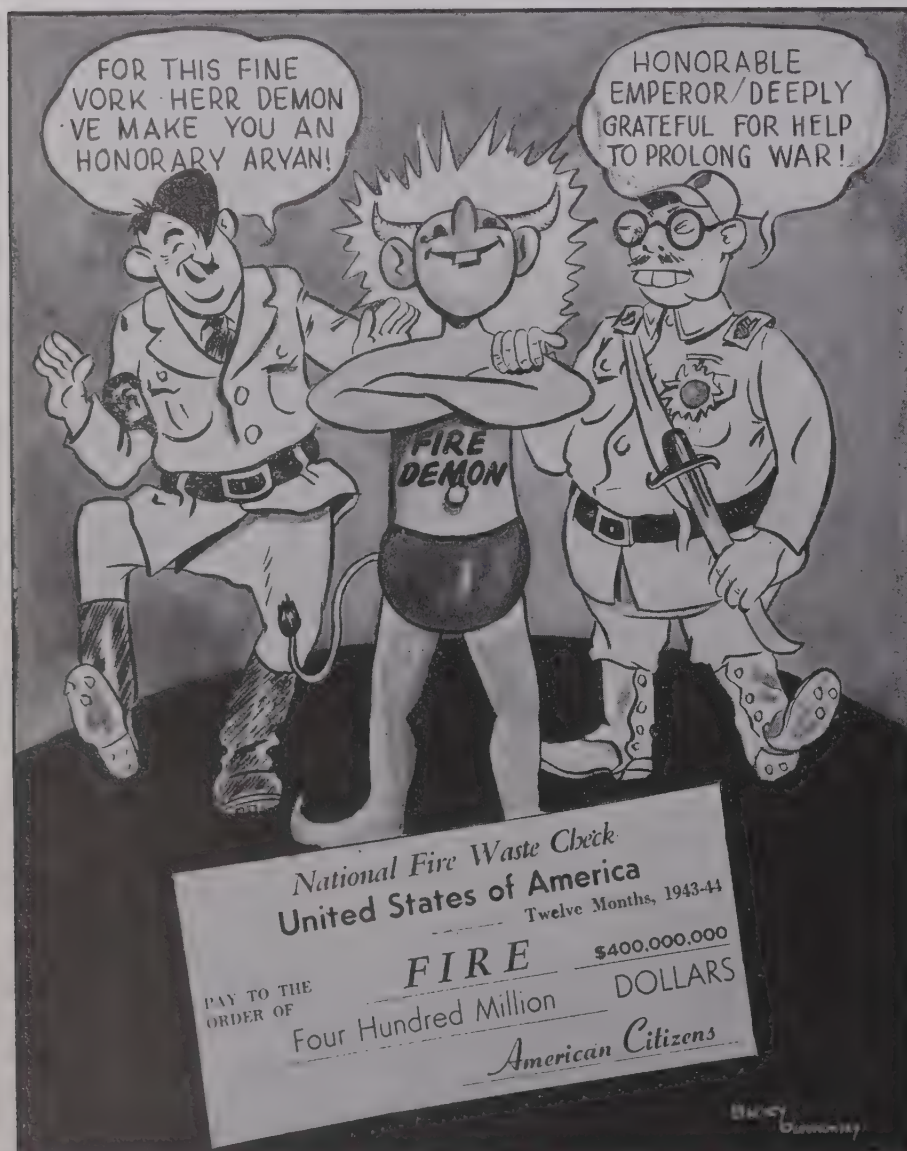
New estimates based on trade information related to the census of 1939 have been made on the amount of rye milled. On the basis of these data 10,181,000 bus. were milled for flour during the 1943-44 season, compared with 9,732,000 in 1942-43 and 7,808,000 the 5-year (1937-41) average. For the first half of the 1944-45 season, January-December, rye milling amounted to 2,664,000 bus., compared with 4,771,000 in January-June and 5,410,000 in July-December, 1943.

Reflecting reduced stocks and a slightly smaller than average crop, supplies of rye in Canada for 1944-45 amounted to 14,102,000 bus., against 22,411,000 in 1943-44 and 12,628,000 the 10-year average. For the 1943-44 supply of rye over 9,000,000 bus. were exported, mainly to the United States, and 7,769,000 were used in Canada. Should domestic consumption in 1944-45 equal that of 1943-44 only 6,333,000 bus. of rye would be available for export and carry-over stocks.

Supply and distribution of rye by crop years are here shown in tabular form ('000's omitted):

	'44-45	'43-44	'42-43	'41-42	Aver.
Supply					'37-41
Carryover	31,033	47,114	30,775	21,588	16,146
Crop	25,872	30,452	57,673	45,364	45,751
Imports		8,313	1,834	8,758	2,030
Total		85,879	90,282	75,710	63,927
Disappearance—					
Seed	6,425	7,512	8,449	9,034	
Flour		10,181	9,732	8,770	7,808
Feed		33,647	32,325	20,832	18,122
Ind. use and					
exports	4,593	2,104	6,884	7,809	
Total		54,846	51,673	44,935	42,773

E. G. York, Barneston, Nebraska, writes he would not be without the JOURNALS. I always enjoy every number.



The Devastators

Courtesy of THE SELF-CHECKER

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Newport, Ark.—Marvin Vaird of Hardy has opened a feed and seed store here.

Eudora, Ark.—Harold Stephenson, Sr., has opened a feed and seed store in the Schwartz building.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Joe A. Taylor has leased the building, fixtures and equipment and purchased the stock of the Jonesboro Roller Mill from J. H. Little, Jr., who is entering the armed service.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—Plans are being formulated for the construction of a large cottonseed oil mill and soybean crushing plant. A tentative site has been chosen and the plans for the building drawn for a new rice mill, which will be located near Gibson Switch, south of Jonesboro.—P. J. P.

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Jonesboro Grain Drying Co-op. has been incorporated; incorporators, Marion Farley, Claude Cathcart, Robert Smith, W. B. Lacy, Simon Riggs, Joe L. Burns and W. C. Sloan, all of Jonesboro. The co-operative plans to erect a \$100,000 rice drying plant near the Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n mill here.—P. J. P.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Powell Co. for the second consecutive year has been awarded a plaque by the Purina Mills Co. for having handled the largest tonnage sales of any distributor in the South Central states. The plaque was presented to R. E. Powell at a dinner recently, by E. C. Hencke, district superintendent of the Purina Co.—P. J. P.

Stuttgart, Ark.—Fire that burned for more than 10 hours destroyed the two top floors of the main mill of the Arkansas Rice Growers Co-operative Assn., March 2, and resulted in damage estimated at \$200,000 to \$500,000 to the building, machinery and stored rice awaiting shipment in the plant. The fire was discovered by a mill worker at 10 p. m., after it had started in a wall on the fourth floor. The flames had spread widely before the heat was sufficient to start the sprinkler system, and were soon out of control. The roof caved in an hour later. The fire, brought under control in the early morning hours, broke out again at 5 p. m., March 3. About 60 per cent of the damaged rice was allotted for military use. Water-soaked rice will be dried in an effort to salvage it for feed. About 200,000 bbls. of rough rice was damaged, and 40,000 pockets of clean rice, valued at \$6.50 per pocket, was damaged by smoke, water and dirt. L. C. Carter, manager, said the mill will be rebuilt and in operation in September. The loss was covered by insurance.—J. H. G.

CALIFORNIA

Modesto, Cal.—O. H. Brown and Jess M. Rinehart recently purchased the Stanislaus County Farmers Union here and are now doing business under the name of Farmers Warehouse Co. Besides the rolling, grinding and cleaning that was formerly done we will mix and grind poultry and dairy feeds.—Farmers Warehouse Co.

Sacramento, Cal.—The following bill, included in the Legislative Summary recently issued, is of interest to the grain trade: S. B. 431—Donnelly-Collier-Com. Jud.-C. C.—Tenant crop mortgage is not valid unless written lease is on record, also requires cross-reference in mortgage-latter is invalid beyond lease termination, except for certain rights to annual, not perennial crops.—I. J. Strommes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain and Feed Dealers Assn.

Corona, Cal.—The new elevator of the Howard & Barnett Feed Co. is in operation altho all of the equipment and machinery is not yet installed. The company will move its warehouse and office equipment from its present location to the new site when the elevator is completed. The new elevator contains three bins, each of which will hold a car and a half of grain. B. H. Barnett, one of the owners, stated. Grain cleaning equipment has already been received but the grinding machinery has not arrived. Bulk corn, wheat, barley and other grains will be handled by the new elevator. Heretofore the company unloaded its supplies of grain at Ontario and trucked it here, a procedure now unnecessary. The company will handle a complete line of poultry and dairy feeds. It also operates an elevator at Murrieta.

CANADA

Saskatoon, Sask.—Saskatchewan's Co-operative Producers will start construction early this year of a \$2,500,000 plant in Saskatoon to manufacture flour, starch, chemicals, livestock feeds and vegetable oils, financing the operation out of its \$20,000,000 surplus.

Halifax, N. S.—About 300 workers at the grain elevators in the port of Halifax ended a one day strike to listen to an offer from the National Harbors Board, their employer. The men had asked for increases ranging from 5c to 15c an hour. When the offer was presented it was accepted. It consists of a boost of 6c per hour, and this to be retroactive from July 1, 1944. Each man will be paid 24c an hour for each overtime hour he worked since that date. A cost of living bonus of 10c an hour has been incorporated in the basic wage rate. A total of about \$40,000 is being distributed among the men and this will involve between \$125 and \$150 per man. A controversy has prevailed between the employees and the harbors board for about a year and culminating in the strike vote and the staying away from work for the single day. Returning, pending discussion of the offer.—W. McN.

COLORADO

Fort Morgan, Colo.—The Rodney Elevator Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown at its plant.

Denver, Colo.—The legislative committee of the Colorado Grain Dealers Assn. has voted that no action be taken toward a state warehouse law, until after the war, as more information and study is required.

Olney Springs, Colo.—The Schade Elevator burned recently. The mill was destroyed, the warehouse and sheds being saved. Chemicals from King Center Alfalfa Mill assisted the Fowler fire department and local firemen.

Hudson, Colo.—The Intermountain Elev. Co., recently purchased the McBride Elevator and Jesse Taylor, formerly in the elevator business here, will be the new manager. Intermountain Elev. Co. operates a large elevator in south Adams County.

ILLINOIS

Stockton, Ill.—J. B. Walters has opened a new feed and seed store in the Weirick Bldg.

Deland, Ill.—Jos. Leroy Parrish, 68, who formerly operated an elevator here and at Homer for many years, died recently at the Mercy Hospital in Chicago.

Bloomington, Ill.—The F. S. & W. Cob Products Co. has installed a corn drying unit at its grinding plant.—P. J. P.

Virginia, Ill.—Harry Watkins has purchased the Markel building from Frank Finn and will establish a feed store.—P. J. P.

LaHarpe, Ill.—J. C. Mayor has purchased the elevator he has been operating under his name for several years, from Mrs. R. L. Widney.

Shawneetown, Ill.—A barracks building has been moved adjacent to the Shawneetown Popcorn Elevator to provide more storage room for ear and shelled corn.—P. J. P.

Homer, Ill.—Joseph Leroy Parris, 68, former operator of a grain elevator here, died Feb. 14 in Mercy Hospital at Urbana, Ill. He had been a patient since Oct. 4, 1944.—P. J. P.

Belleville, Ill.—Harry McMurdo Glenn, 59, for many years a traveling salesman in Southern Illinois for the former Meek Milling Co., died recently at Birmingham, Ala.—P. J. P.

Hamel, Ill.—At the recent annual meeting of Hamel Co-op. Grain Co. Elmer Moritz, manager, reported sales of the past year amounted to \$241,000, topping all other years.—P. J. P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Paul C. Theiss, 58, partner in the Theiss Bros. feed business for more than 35 years, died recently at his home in Collinsville after an illness of several weeks.—P. J. P.

Shelbyville, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Shelby-Effingham Service Co. the report of Mgr. Fred L. Martin showed the company had a total volume of business last year of \$526,128.87.—P. J. P.

Metcalf, Ill.—Clark Stanberry and Raymond Kizer of Paris have gone into the feed business here. The firm will be known as the Metcalf Grain Co. Stanberry formerly was manager of the Cleveland Grain Co.—P. J. P.

Kempton, Ill.—A 30x48 ft. building housing feed grinding equipment of the Kempton Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., was damaged by fire Feb. 19. Vernon Marks, manager of the company, stated the loss was fully covered by insurance.

Flanagan, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. reported 100,000 bus. more grain handled in 1944 than in 1943. Dividends of 1.5c per bushel on grain, 5 per cent on coal were paid patrons and a 6 per cent dividend declared on stock. C. J. Gerig is manager.

Paris, Ill.—The A. A. A. has started to ship out 30,000 bus of soybeans it purchased last fall for the C. C. C. and it is understood some of it will be sent to Russia. One of the bins became damaged in January and it was necessary to ship one car load.—P. J. P.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank Ware, who operates a grain elevator, has purchased two brick buildings and will remodel them into a warehouse to be used in connection with his grain and feed business. He owns a large warehouse just north of the buildings.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—Part of the Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. elevator collapsed early Feb. 18, pouring out approximately 700 bus. of corn. A total of 12,000 bus. of corn were added the preceding day to that already in store, Harry Carrell, manager, stated, and the company had been unable to obtain any cars for shipping. Urgent calls for cars following the collapse brought two from Mattoon and 3,600 bus. of corn were loaded and shipped out. The elevator is of wood construction and about 70 years old.—P. J. P.

Mendota, Ill.—Herman Kutter was re-elected manager of the Farmers Co-op. Supply Co. at the recent annual meeting, and J. L. O'Neill was re-elected as grain man. Earl Herbert was retained as manager of the petroleum products and W. D. Withrow as general helper.

Villa Grove, Ill.—L. W. Womacks, manager of the Villa Grove Farmers Elvtr. Co. the last four years, has resigned to take a similar post with the Grundy County Grain & Supply Co. at Coal City. Lee Nelson of Penfield has become the new manager of the Villa Grove elevator.—P. J. P.

Edwardsville, Ill.—The Edwardsville Feed Co., now in its tenth year of operation, is erecting a building to be completed by June 1. The one-story structure is being built of concrete blocks and will have a frontage of 50 ft., and depth of 150 ft. Parking space for patrons also will be provided.—P. J. P.

Danvers, Ill.—The Danvers Farmers Elevator board adopted amendment to the by-laws to permit payment of moderate stock dividends in the future and distribution of more of its income on the patronage basis. The company paid a 100 per cent dividend on stock at the close of the recent annual meeting.—P. J. P.

Dallas City, Ill.—The Dallas City Grain & Feed Co. has purchased and will operate the elevators at Adrian, Ferris and McCall, Ill. The houses formerly were owned by Shirley Sharp of Warsaw, Ill. The combined space including the river house here is 115,000 bus.—A. R. McClintock, Mgr., Dallas City Grain & Feed Co.

Vandalia, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Fayette Service Co., here two changes were made, George Heady becoming warehouse manager and Clifford Nickels feed truck service-man. Maurice Friedman will continue as manager. The report of the treasurer, A. J. Ober, showed the assets of the company to be \$55,203.43.—P. J. P.

Washington, Ill.—The Washington Co-op. Farmers Grain Co. is celebrating its 25th anniversary in business. At the recent annual meeting patronage dividends totaling \$16,542.11 were declared. George Wilhardt, manager, reported 527,754 bus. of grain has been handled in the past year and total business for the year was \$875,068.17.

Delavan, Ill.—The following new members were enrolled recently in the Illinois Grain Dealers Assn.: Jas. E. Begley, Chicago; Roberts Grain Co., Roberts; O. W. Livergood & Co., Bethany; Farmers Grain Co. (Ezra Marti, owner), Herscher; Torri Grain Co., Compton; Uhlmann Grain Co., Chicago; Glasford Grain & Mfg. Co., Glasford.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Piper City, Ill.—The Piper City Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting reported 567,000 bus. of grain handled last year and need for more cars for shipping. Lawrence Farlow, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, was the principal speaker at the meeting. A 10 per cent dividend was declared. C. E. Miller has been manager of the elevator for the past 23 years.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Company is making alterations in the boiler room and other improvements at its plant, including a change in the locker rooms, at a cost of more than \$60,000. All the work is being done in connection with the new soybean processing plant, which is expected to go into operation soon. The plant, which will be equipped to extract oil from soybeans by a dissolving process, cost approximately \$1,000,000.—P. J. P.

Arthur, Ill.—C. F. Scott of the C. F. Scott Grain Co. writes that he recently purchased a 140-acre farm near Illiopolis. He owns three houses in Decatur and is moving there where he will engage in the real estate and insurance business, specializing in grain elevators and farm lands. Mr. Scott recently sold his elevator at Williamsburg to the Moultrie County Grain Assn. He takes with him the best wishes of many friends in his new undertaking.

Omaha, Ill.—The local elevator leased September, 1943, by Meyer & Meyer to the J. A. McCarty Seed Co. of Evansville, Ind., and and operated by the latter since that time, was taken over again by owners of the building and is now being operated as H. J. Meyer Elevator, H. J. Meyer owner and manager, who also operates an elevator at Broughton, Ill., under the same name with Frank Wilson as manager.

Bement, Ill.—Ed Glennon, manager of the Bement Grain Co., at its annual meeting reported that the total purchases of grain and merchandise amounted to \$1,025,000 and that sales had reached \$1,104,000. The company paid a cash dividend of six per cent on all outstanding stock, two per cent per bushel patronage dividend on grain purchased and a ten per cent patronage dividend on feed purchased by stockholders and grain patrons.—P. J. P.

Quincy, Ill.—U. E. Fitzpatrick of Warsaw, Ind., a former student at the Gem City Business College in this city, has been presented with the William Sample trophy, the highest award of the sales department of the Ralston Purina Co., given him during special ceremonies in St. Louis, in recognition of outstanding sales achievement and service to agriculture based on a long term record. In the 15 years since the award was established by William Sample, vice-pres. of the company, only 103 men have received it.—P. J. P.

Elkhart, Ill.—One of the two James A. Harvey elevators purchased Jan. 30 by Allison & Co. of Greenvew, Ill., will be converted into a feed grinding and mixing plant which will be operated in conjunction with the plant the company is now operating at Greenvew. The new owners will continue to handle coal at the local elevators, which are operating under the firm name of Allison & Co. Acquisition of the local elevators gives the company a total of seven sites. The other locations are Mason City, Greenvew, Sweetwater, Barr, Middletown and Croft.

Carthage, Ill.—Pvt. Howard Gelhaar, who was associated with his father, Ed Gelhaar, in the operation of the Carthage Grain Elevator, was killed in the Luxembourg fighting in the European theatre of war, Jan. 26, according to advices just received. He was inducted into the army in January, 1944, and left for overseas in November. At the time he left Carthage he was president of the Carthage Junior Chamber of Commerce and a member of the City Council. Because of his outstanding civic work he was given the Junior Chamber of Commerce good Citizenship Award at the annual banquet in 1943.—P. J. P.

Savoy, Ill.—The Savoy Grain & Coal Co., recently distributed a 4c per bushel dividend on all grain handled in the past year, amounting to \$25,511.72 to about 250 patrons. This year's dividend rate was the highest ever authorized by the co-operative. Officers reported the current year's operations were the most profitable in its history. Merchandise sales during the year amounted to \$86,538.69. J. N. Jordan is manager of the elevator. He reported elevator storage is full of corn and 100,000 bus. is booked for delivery. A new installation completed last summer is filled with about 75,000 bus. of storage soybeans.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—In the litigation between the Millikin National Bank and the Shellabarger Grain Products Co., involving settlement of a note, the suit recently was remanded to the third district appellate court by the Illinois Supreme court, with instruction to dispose of a motion for a new trial. The suit involves a transaction in which the bank accepted \$20,000 in settlement of a \$28,030 note owed by the Shellabarger Co. The bank sued for the balance on the note after the Shellabarger plant was sold to Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., basing its claim on the allegation that the discount on the note was allowed in belief that a refinancing of the Shellabarger Co. was intended, and without knowledge that negotiations were underway with a view of selling the plant.

Wyanet, Ill.—Albert H. Peterson & Sons of Princeton purchased the Farmers Grain & Stock Co-op. Co. elevator at a sale held recently at the Court House in Princeton. Sale of the company's assets was necessary in order that estates of several of the original stockholders could be settled. A. H. Erickson, manager of the elevator for many years, has been retained in that position by the new owners.

Carrollton, Ill.—The Carrollton Co-operative Elvtr. Co. had total sales of \$589,000, Floyd Howard, manager, reported at the recent annual meeting. Approximately 125,000 bus. of wheat were handled; 95,000 bus. of soybeans; 29,000 bus. of corn and 22,000 bus. of oats as well as a large amount of feed grinding, feed, flour sales and coal. Mr. Howard stated that nearly 25,000 bus. of wheat and about the same amount of soybeans were diverted to other markets on account of the inability of the railroads to furnish cars to transport them to market at harvest time. A 7 per cent dividend was paid on capital stock and a refund dividend amounting to \$11,112 on grain sales.—P. J. P.

CHICAGO NOTES

G. Willard Hales, of Hales & Hunter, recently was elected president of the Avenue State Bank of Oak Park. He formerly was vice-president of the bank.

Jas. F. Wade has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Lamson Bros. & Co. He is familiar with the grain and stock commission business, having been secretary of the old Bartlett Frazier Co. and is also a lawyer.

The following were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade recently: Geo. Randolph Kantzler, partner in E. F. Hutton & Co., New York, N. Y.; John W. Dickson, Jr., with John W. Dickson, R. Douglas Stuart, pres., Quaker Oats Co., and Willard E. Hart, Central Soya Co.

The Borden Co. has acquired control of the Soy Bean Products Co. of Chicago and Ottawa, Kan., Theodore G. Montague, president of the Borden Co., recently announced. The new acquisition will become a part of the special products division of the Borden Co., under the executive direction of C. F. Kieser, Borden vice-pres.

Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe took under advisement March 5 a motion for an injunction brought by seven grain elevator companies and the Board of Trade to restrain the Illinois Commerce Commission from assuming jurisdiction over them in connection with a complaint filed before the Commission by Daniel F. Rice & Co., grain brokers, charging them with a violation of the state warehouse act.

Fred C. Spinney, 52, of Kenilworth, member of the Board of Trade since 1914, died March 6 of injuries received the evening before when struck by an automobile at Ridge Rd. and Schiller Ave., in Wilmette. Testimony at the inquest indicated that Mr. Spinney stepped out from behind a parked car into the path of the automobile that hit him. Mr. Spinney formerly, for 14 years, acted as broker in grain for Lamson Bros. & Co. For several years he was an active member of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

INDIANA

South Bend, Ind.—C. M. Virgil has been granted a permit to erect a frame grain elevator at 201 North Olive St., to cost \$5,000.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n is considering building a grain terminal in Mt. Vernon.—W. B. C.

Kempton, Ind.—The Tipton County Farm Bureau dedicated its new elevator here recently with a program to which the public was invited.

Ligonier, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s lumber shed and office building were destroyed by fire with all their contents Feb. 4. In addition to the buildings about 10,000 ft. of lumber, over 200 gals. of paint and two of the company's delivery trucks burned.

Warren, Ind.—The Huntington County Farm Federation has purchased property of the Warren Exchange, Inc., consisting of two elevators here and one on the Nickel Plate Railroad east of Buckeye.

Madison, Ind.—Clifty Falls Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, to manufacture feeds, flour and other similar products; 5,000 shares of n.p.v. capital stock; incorporators, Eugene V. McCann, Alice J. McCann and Donald R. Bear.

Lebanon, Ind.—Adrian L. Doran has accepted a position with the Boone County Grain Co., having resigned as manager of the Wilson Grain Co. at Lakeville. The local elevator is one of several owned by the Foster-Kendall Co. of Carmel, Ind.

Clarksburg, Ind.—The Clarksburg feed and flour mill, owned by Herschel Holbert and operated by him for the past two years, has been sold to the Decatur County Farm Bureau Co.-op. and is operating under the new management, with Thos. Kitchen as manager.

Walton, Ind.—The Walton Feed & Supply Co. has been organized and has opened a retail store on Main St., selling feed, feeders, tanks, etc., and electrical supplies. Owners are K. R. Umbarger, formerly operating several trucks, and H. L. Rinehart, an experienced electrical engineer.—O. A. D.

Campbellsburg, Ind.—C. S. Richardson, an employee of the Campbellsburg Milling Co. before its recent purchase by the Washington County Farm Bureau, is local manager for the Farm Bureau. Chas. Johnson, former owner of the milling company, had been engaged in the business here for 23 years.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Walter F. Goken, 37, local livestock and grain salesman for Barlow, Wright & Shores Co., Inc., of Cedar Rapids, Ia., died in the Methodist Hospital Feb. 16 of injuries received in an automobile-train accident at Marion, Ind., Feb. 9. He was a member of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Rays Crossing, Ind.—The Shelby County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has purchased the Rays Crossing Grain Co. elevator from Wendell Hester and will operate the business in conjunction with its Shelbyville elevator. Paul Sandefur, affiliated with the company at Shelbyville, will manage the local elevator.

Bunker Hill, Ind.—Maurice Campbell, who has operated the Campbell Hatchery & Hdw. Store for the past five years, has sold that business to Claude Ernest of Mt. Vernon, O., and will devote his entire time to his elevator, grain, feed, seed and coal business. Man-power shortage compelled him to sell the store.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Applications for membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n recently were received from the following: Mayer Grain Co., South Whitley and six additional stations; United Grain & Feed Co., Winchester; Helmer Grain Co., Helmer; Clifty Falls Mills, Inc., Madison, Ind.; Bison Grain Corp., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. J. Biek, Dowagiac, Mich.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Greenfield, Ind.—The Farmers Feed & Supply Co. and the W. W. Zike Hatchery have merged and are now doing business as the Farmers Feed & Hatchery. The Boots hatchery building has been leased and the Zike hatchery is being installed in the new location. The firm will continue to operate its feed business from the South State St. location. Orville A. Hill, who is manager of both businesses, and Clarence Nichols are associated with Mr. Zike in the business.

Madison, Ind.—John T. Pritchard has sold the Madison Flour Mill, complete with its machinery, stock and equipment, to Eugene V. McCann, plant manager for the Central Soya Co., Inc., of Decatur, Ind. In addition to the present line of flour and feed, the McCann company proposes to enlarge the plant's capacity, add more machinery and new products. The soybean and farm feeds lines will be expanded, and the mill will continue to manufacture flour as one of its chief products.

Evansville, Ind.—Wesby R. Parker and Harold C. Altmanberger have been promoted to vice-presidents of Igleheart Bros., Inc., Earl J. Heseman, president, announced. Mr. Parker, formerly general sales manager, now has the marketing responsibilities for all Igleheart specialty products sold in grocery stores. Formerly Igleheart Bros. sec'y, Mr. Altmanberger will continue in his capacities as grain buyer. He will supervise grain purchases for mills at Evansville, Vincennes and Clarksville, Tenn. The Igleheart organization is a subsidiary of General Foods corporation.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Stevens (Buffalo Center p. o.), Ia.—The elevator owned by E. E. Williams burned recently.

Davenport, Ia.—The Teske Milling Co., formerly operated by the late Karl P. Teske, has been purchased by Chester D. Salter.

Alta, Ia.—A new corn drying plant is being installed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. A structure east of the elevator is being built to house the boiler. Mgr. Schuelke stated he hopes to have the plant in operation in April.

Des Moines, Ia.—Stanley Eales, vice-pres. of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, recently was named manager of the Corn Belt Supply Co. He formerly was Iowa sales representative of the company. Claire Nylen is assistant manager.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is installing corn drying equipment at its elevator. Mgr. W. H. Wiegert predicts that 100,000 bus. of corn will be handled by the elevator, the run starting as soon as the drier is ready.

Sully, Ia.—The Sully Co-op. Exchange at its recent annual meeting reported business during 1944 totaled \$2,250,000, more than half of which represented the creamery department. Elevator business was \$1,064,801 and the oil department \$60,000.—A. G. T.

Loveland, Ia.—The Loveland Elvtr. Co. elevator is operating as usual with Harold Imrie as manager. Mr. Imrie was transferred here from the Dunlap elevator, replacing Lawrence Day, manager for many years, who is to leave soon for the armed forces.

Tipton, Ia.—Otis A. "Cap" Gable, 65, for the past 12 years operator and owner of a seed, feed and grain company here, died in a Cedar Rapids hospital Feb. 28 following a five months' illness. Mr. Gable for many years owned and operated a lumber company at Oxford.

Kamrar, Ia.—The Kamrar Co-op. Elvtr. Co. declared an 8 per cent dividend at its recent annual meeting. The board of directors voted to add gasoline to the products handled by the company, when the war is over. B. G. Sniffen, manager, is serving his 20th year in that position.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Frank Charipar, employee of the Quaker Oats Co., suffered the loss of two fingers on his left hand, which were amputated following an accident March 5 when he caught the hand in a machine while at work.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—A work stoppage of several days at the Penick & Ford plant ended Feb. 19 when 450 employees returned to their jobs. Members of the Grain Processors Union, No. 18619, A. F. L., voted to return after approving an agreement arrived at earlier by the labor relations com'tee. "Unsatisfactory working conditions" was given as cause of the strike. Wages or hours were not involved.—A. G. T.

Knoxville, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Exchange elevator was destroyed by fire Feb. 23 that started from the backfiring of the gasoline engine in the grinding room, a lean-to wooden shed. The engine set fire to accumulated dust and dry lumber of the shed. In a flash the room was ablaze but the men escaped unharmed. About 300 bus. of corn and a quantity of feed burned. There was partial insurance on the elevator.

Fonda, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased the A. Fraser elevator, taking possession Feb. 19. Linn E. Wilde, manager under the previous owner, will be retained in that position, and other personnel of the elevator will remain unchanged. The Fraser Elvtr. Co. purchased the local establishment from Guy Wilde Jan. 1, 1944. The new owners announced that, in addition to the grain buying service, as soon as suitable arrangements can be made the concern will offer a complete line of mill feed to poultry and stock feeders.

Des Moines, Ia.—New members recently enrolled in the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n include the following: Farmers Grain Co., Conrad; Loveland Elvtr. Co., Pisgah; Nedderman Feed Co., Des Moines; Dozler Grain Co., Bayard; American Yeast Co., Cedar Rapids; Ironized Feed Co., Cedar Rapids; Roseman Feed & Milling, Lorimer; Fertile Milling Co., Fertile; Taber Bros., Hubbard; Marco Products Co., LaMoille; Pioneer Laboratories, Des Moines; Wiley Milling Co., Walker, Ia.; Continental Grain Co., Peoria, Ill.—Mark T. Thornburg, sec'y.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A drier becoming overheated at the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.'s grain elevator Feb. 27, ignited tar covering over hot air duct, the fire causing damage estimated at \$1,000. Three companies of firemen fought the blaze, which also burned two electric motors and bearings on an exhaust of the hot air fan. No grain was damaged. On the day following firemen extinguished a blaze in another hopper caused by the drier becoming overheated. Fire Chief Waldo Merrill recommended to the company that the drier be condemned and reconstructed. The elevator is owned by the Burlington Railroad.

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EFFECTIVE MARCH 1, 1945

KANSAS

Webber, Kan.—The Co-op. Elevator is now ready for business.

Rush Center, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. sustained a fire loss on Feb. 14.

Stafford, Kan.—The Stafford Grain & Supply Co. plans to build a 100,000-bu. elevator.

Topeka, Kan.—The Topeka Mill & Elevator Co. recently sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant.

Holyrood, Kan.—Holyrood Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is considering the advisability of erecting an elevator.

Winfield, Kan.—Delmar Rymph, formerly of Bluff City, is new manager of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator.

Delphos, Kan.—Del Wallace, who retired recently as manager of the Farmers Elevator because of ill health, has moved to Independence.

Hays, Kan.—Provision for building a \$10,000 grain elevator here was included in the biennial budget requested for Fort Hays Experiment Station.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Davidson Grain Co. elevator on East 17th St. was broken into recently and 10 gals. of aluminum paint and a cross-cut saw were taken.

Bluff City, Kan.—Wayne Turner has taken over the management of the Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp. elevator, succeeding Delmar Rymph who was transferred to Winfield.

Holton, Kan.—The Fisher Hatchery, which will carry a full line of Pillsbury poultry feeds with its other products, opened recently for business in the Linscott building.—G. M. H.

Newton, Kan.—War Food Achievement "A" award was presented the Newton Milling & Elevator Co., the first such award bestowed upon a food processing industry in Kansas, and each employee was given an achievement pin recently.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain & Supply Co. earned a profit of \$31,036 during the past year which has been returned to members in rebates. A total of 470,000 bus. of wheat was handled, Mgr. James Megaffin reported.—I. D. A.

St. Francis, Kan.—Earl Davis, formerly of Orleans, Neb., has accepted the position of feed and poultry specialist at the St. Francis Grain & Feed Co. plant. He will assist at the mill and be available to producers as a poultry specialist.

St. Marys, Kan.—Clarence Yocum, who has been manager of the Farmers' Union Cooperative Business Ass'n. for over a quarter of a century, was recently nominated to be a candidate for city commissioner of St. Marys in the election to be held April 2.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—Ray Hunt, who was employed by the Shellbarger Mills here, was killed in an automobile accident here recently. Mr. Hunt was employed with the Mid-Kansas Mill at Clay Center, Kan., for about six years before coming to Junction City a year ago.—G. M. H.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Co-operative Exchange recently purchased the Bear Produce Co. which had been operated for more than 20 years by S. E. Bear. Mr. Bear started the company in 1924. The co-operative company will add the new business to its other interests, consisting of the feed mill, grain elevator, and locker plant.—G. M. H.

Rexford, Kan.—Fred Mosher, old-time owner of a line of grain elevators from Norton, Kan., west to Seibert, Colo., operating as the Mosher Grain Co., and widely known among western Kansas grain men, recently went to Hastings, Neb., for treatment of his one good eye which seemed to have some kind of enlarged infection.—I. D. A.

Colony, Kan.—The Colony Elevator Co. elevator was sold recently to a grain dealer of Missouri, and Harry R. Rhodes, who has successfully managed the elevator for several years, and his brother Fred H. Rhodes, have retired from an old established and prosperous grain business. Harry will look after his farm lands and take a rest which he hopes will benefit his health.

Wichita, Kan.—Approximately 100 country elevators in this area on March 7 were reported to be closed for lack of freight cars, according to a survey made by D. L. Mullen, executive sec'y of the Wichita Board of Trade. He said that one railroad with 114 stations reported that 30 elevators were filled with grain and closed until they could move the grain from them.

Ottawa, Kan.—The local soybean plant of the Soy Bean Processing Co. has been purchased by the Borden Co. The new acquisition will become a part of the special products division of the Borden Co., under the executive direction of Borden Vice-pres., C. F. Kieser. The company manufactures a line of soy nuts for the bakery and confectionery trade, and the general personnel, research and technical staffs, as well as key sales personnel, will remain unchanged.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Bradfordsville, Ky.—C. W. Haggard of Lebanon has opened a feed and furniture store here.

Somerset, Ky.—The Morris Bros. Feed Store has moved to Highway East 80 just outside the city limits.

Bagdad, Ky.—Fire started by a hot bearing caused some damage to the mill plant of R. L. Harrison & Son on Feb. 13.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Elmer Ferguson, manager of Acme Mills, stated the mills would shut down "in a week or two", releasing 85 to 100 employees of the flour mill. Acme Mills is a subsidiary of Dixie Portland Flour Co. Lack of sufficient wheat in this territory which necessitated the shipping in of wheat from Kansas and Oklahoma, was given as the reason for closing.

Louisville, Ky., Several local concerns were forced to suspend production and start moving feeds, grain, office equipment, motors, belts, etc., March 6 as a result of the Ohio River being on another rampage. Whereas flood stage here is 28 ft., which was reached several days ago, the river was at 40 ft. and rising fast, as a result of heavy rains, with indications of 45 ft. or more Ballard & Ballard Co., flour and feed manufacturers, reported suspension March 6, and workers started moving everything that could be damaged, including motors, belts, and office equipment, as it was believed there would be 6 ft., or so of water on ground level in mill and office. Aubrey & Co., feed manufacturers with several buildings at one location and others near the river, stopped manufacturing and started moving stuff to safety, while H. Fruechtenicht & Co., on Franklin st., near the river, also moved out.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Taneytown, Md.—The Reindollar Co. is completing installation of a new 30-in. attrition mill, driven with two 40-h. p. motors and a 5-h. p. pre-crusher. It recently completed installation of a two-ton vertical mixer, with cold molasses machine attached. Plans have been completed for the construction in the very near future of a molasses storage vat of about 12,000 gals. capacity. The vat will be placed in the basement, and the molasses pumped directly from there to the molasses machine.

MICHIGAN

Lansing, Mich.—A bill has passed both the house and the senate of the Michigan legislature which would exempt grains in storage from the personal property tax and impose instead a tax of two mills a hundredweight. It is designed to "place the Michigan milling industry in a better competitive position." The house defeated the bill once, but recalled and passed it.

Lansing, Mich.—Acting upon the recommendation of the Michigan bean industry committee State Agri. Commissioner Chas. Figy March 3 appointed a five-man committee to request the war food administration in Washington to increase the support price of beans \$1 a bag to the growers as an inducement to meet the 760,000-acre goal set for this year. The present support price is \$6.50. Those named to represent the industry are Miles A. Nelson, state director of the bureau of foods and standards; A. L. Riedel of Saginaw, pres. of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n; W. G. Armstrong of Niles, master of the Michigan State Grange; C. H. Runciman of Lowell, past president of National Bean Ass'n, and H. E. Henne of Bayport, a shipper.

MINNESOTA

Buffalo Lake, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator has installed new seed cleaning and treating equipment.

Halstad, Minn.—The Shelly Feed & Seed Co. has been made an approved custom mixing station for Purina Mills feeds.

Shevlin, Minn.—L. O. Walker of Bagley has purchased the Halvorson Feed Store and will open for business after repairs are completed.

Sacred Heart, Minn.—Sverre Ockwig is opening a Cargill Feed Store in the former Jack Sprat Bldg. He bought the business recently from Carl Moen.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Stock Co. has installed a new hammer mill driven by a diesel engine, and started operations of the new equipment March 1.

Ada, Minn.—The new feed mill and elevator of the Ada Elevator Co. has been completed, on the site adjoining its regular elevator. The new building is 90 x 55 ft., and 60 ft. high and construction was started last September.

Clarissa, Minn.—W. A. Holmquist has purchased the Clarissa Feed Mill and will take possession April 1. The deal involved the building and full equipment, owned and operated by Allie J. Anderson for many years.

Garfield, Minn.—Clinton Hill is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Ass'n elevator, taking over his new duties about March 15. He has served for some time as manager of the Jack Front Feed Store at Sauk Rapids.

Winona, Minn.—Fire that broke out between the ceiling and roof above the malting tanks at the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. plant recently caused some damage. Friction sparks from a large fan used to keep air circulating may have caused the fire, W. E. Peikert, manager, stated. No grain was burned.

Brooten, Minn.—W. J. Wilson, well-known grain man, will celebrate his 80th birthday anniversary next September, and writes "So am thinking of retiring." Mr. Wilson formerly operated as the Brooten Grain Co., selling out that business in 1942. His many friends are wishing him the best of luck and years of well-earned relaxation.

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DULUTH LETTER

Leo J. Teske, 59, connected with the local grain trade some years, died Feb. 18. Of late he did accounting work.—F. G. C.

W. R. McCarthy, president of the Capitol Elevtr. Co., recently was re-elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council.—F. G. C.

K. S. Bagley, president of the Duluth Board of Trade, has returned home after attending the lake shippers' meeting called by the War Food Administration.—F. G. C.

The Duluth Board of Trade annual Report for the year, 1944, has been issued. It contains full information and statistics of the Exchange, bound in substantial and attractive heavy paper cover, a valuable compilation of information for the grain trade.

D. C. Moore, Minneapolis, wheat buyer for the Pillsbury Mills Inc., and Elmer J. Schmidt, West St. Paul, Minn., recently were elected members in the Duluth Board of Trade. Mr. Schmidt is associated with the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Harold C. Wyman, 56, retired grain man, died Feb. 23.

John E. Calhoun, 64, identified with the grain and insurance business in Minneapolis and a life-long resident here until last summer, died March 6 at Chatfield, Minn. He was the son of former State Senator John F. Calhoun.

F. W. Drum, former Cargill, Inc., vice-pres., died recently at Covina, Cal., where he lived since retirement in 1939. Mr. Drum was associated with Cargill, Inc., since 1906 and previously was with International Harvester Co.

James J. Selvage, president of the Southeastern division of General Mills, Inc., has been elected a vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc. He will continue to head the Southeastern Division. He has been associated with the organization and its predecessor companies for 30 years.

Herman Wehmann, 83, former feed and grain dealer here, died Feb. 25. As vice-pres. of the International Sugar Feed Co. he was grain buyer for that concern for many years, and was one of the largest screenings buyers in the Minneapolis area. He also was head of H. Wehmann & Co., feed jobbers, and did an extensive export business in low grade flours, maintaining his continental connections many years after the export business ceased. Mr. Wehmann, born in Germany, was a loyal citizen of this country and had been an outstanding figure in the Minneapolis feed market.

William R. Morris, vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc. and president of the eastern division for the past eight years, retired from the company March 1. Coming to work in 1899 for the Washburn Crosby Co., predecessor company of General Mills, his record of service covers almost 46 years. Serving successfully as manager of the Kansas City mill, manager of the New York City branch office of Washburn Crosby Co., regional vice pres. of that company, with the formation of General Mills in 1928 he was named vice pres. and general manager and later became president of Washburn Crosby Co., Inc., a trade name division of General Mills. Later he became division president of the Eastern Division. Harry Lautensack has been appointed to succeed him.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minneapolis Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents held its monthly meeting at Freddie's Tuesday evening, March 6. Fifty-two members turned out and enjoyed an excellent buffet dinner of roast beef, turkey and all the trimmings. Pres. Cliff McIver presided. C. E. Harbin, mgr. Underwriters Grain Ass'n, Chicago, addressed the members on "The Insurance Inspector, Your Friend," a down to earth talk on the benefits to be derived from careful inspection and a request for closer co-operation with the inspection. R. J. Roche, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., showed still slides with a sound track on maintenance of electric motors and motor controls, and gave each member a maintenance manual.

Isaac E. Burgan, 88, formerly in the grain business here, died recently.—P. J. P.

MISSOURI

Martinsburg, Mo.—Benson Blackmore, of Union, Mo., has succeeded his father, the late C. T. Blackmore, as manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Columbia, Mo.—Geo. W. Barkwell recently sold the building and property of the Barkwell Feed & Coal Co. to Lance Henderson, who will use the building to sell farm implements.

El Dorado Springs, Mo.—F. Noel Stewart of Flemington, Mo., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator No. 7, succeeding William Jackson, retiring, who had been manager for about 20 years.

Salem, Mo.—C. C. Halbrook, who until recently headed the A. A. A. in Dent County, has purchased the McCracken Feed Store and will operate it under the name of Halbrook's Feed Store.—P. J. P.

Cameron, Mo.—Charles Hill has accepted the position of manager of the Cameron Co-operative Elevtr. Ass'n. Hill was teacher of vocational agriculture at the Cameron high school for the past four years.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—E. T. Stanard, former head of the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., has been advised by the War Dept. that his son, Edwin T. Stanard, Jr., 24, was killed in action in Germany on Feb. 3. He was serving in the artillery of the Second Division of the First Army of General Hodges. Mr. Stanard's son was graduated with honors from Princeton University in 1942. He won his letter in football and was a member of the Cottage Club at Princeton.

St. Louis, Mo.—Ralston Purina Co. plans to issue and sell about \$10,000,000 of new preferred stock. A special stockholders meeting will be held April 23 to ratify a proposal to increase authorized preferred and common. The company's present \$1,000,000 of preferred outstanding is being called as of April 1. Purpose of the new issue chiefly is to enlarge working capital so as to take care of company's increased business as a result of producing a wider variety of products and entering the distribution of farm supplies. The board recently declared the quarterly dividend of 37.5c on the common payable March 12 of record March 1, and the quarterly of \$1.25 on the preferred payable April 1 of record March 15.—P. J. P.

Aurora, Mo.—Kyle D. Jones, employed by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n, who lost a leg on the night of Jan. 26 when run over by some cars of the Frisco Railroad, has filed suit against the company in the circuit court at Cassville for \$25,000. At the time of the accident Jones was placing grain doors in a car and a freight crew shunted other cars in on the same track. Jones alleges in his suit that he had not been warned that cars would be moved.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—W. W. Pollock, a former treasurer and director and a charter member of the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, died Feb. 8. Mr. Pollock operated the W. W. Pollock Mill & Elevtr. Co. here for many years, selling his business in 1943 to the Missouri Farmers Ass'n. After retiring from the grain business, he was voted an honorary member of the Ass'n for life. Mr. Pollock always manifested great interest in the Ass'n and its affairs, attending meetings and conventions wherever they were held.

Kirksville, Mo.—Stockholders of the former Farmers Exchange have voted to change the official name of the corporation to the Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. & Shipping Ass'n of the Missouri Farmers Exchange. Distribution of \$10,000 from the accumulated savings will be made to patrons. Raymond Conner, manager since 1937, has increased the volume of business in spite of war time limitations and control. The volume of business in 1944 was \$898,000, not counting over \$300,000 worth of livestock delivered to its commission company in East St. Louis.—P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo.—Write your county representative and district senator to vote against House Bill No. 64. This Act provides for the registration, licensing and regulation of persons, firms or corporations who prepare, pack, can or process food, or food products, or beverages for sale and human consumption in the state of Missouri; with a proviso to provide for registration fee and conditions therefor and making the sec'y of state agent for such person, firm, or corporation for the purpose of service of process upon him, etc. Ask your representative to send you a copy of the bill. This bill simply means another report to be made and the paying of another fee. It affects all mills, large and small, who mill flour, corn meal, wholewheat flour, graham, or pack products for human consumption. Don't delay writing your representative at once. A letter from you may do the job.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.



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Mexico, Mo.—Harry E. Fecht, who alleges that he suffered injuries, including a fractured wrist, as the result of falling into a pit at the elevator of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Grain and Feed Co. Oct. 11, 1944, has filed suit against the company in the Audrain County Circuit Court for \$8,350 damages.—P. J. P.

West Plains, Mo.—W. B. Hodge of West Plains, who is a reader in the Missouri House of Representatives, is taking Ozark corn meal to the capital each week and selling it to Governor Phil M. Donnelly and members of the legislative body. This meal is ground at the Aid Hodgson mill and contains all of the ingredients without having any of the meal bolted out. The meal is ground by water power from a big spring on Bryant Creek and the legislators like it so well they have told Hodge to keep on bringing it.—P. J. P.

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Iberia, Mo.—In damage suits in the circuit court at Tuscumbia, Minnie Scott and H. M. Anderson were awarded \$1,500 and \$800, respectively, against the Iberia Farmers Exchange. The suits were the out-growth of a collision between an automobile in which the plaintiffs were riding and a vehicle of the exchange. At the time these cases were settled a suit against the Farmers Exchange by Margaret Anderson was pending.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Frank A. Theis, president of the Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., has been elected a director of the Kansas City Life Insurance Co.—P. J. P.

Master Sgt. Adolph E. Elliott, 32, who was employed as a driver for the May Grain Co. before his induction in the Army five years ago, was wounded in Germany on Feb. 9, according to word received recently by his mother, Mrs. Ella Elliott.—G. M. H.

R. H. Carpenter, former partner in the old Houston-Carpenter Grain Co. of Kansas City, died March 1, at the Sawtelle Veterans Facility in Los Angeles. Funeral services were held in Los Angeles, and burial, with military honors, was in the Sawtelle Military cemetery.—G. M. H.

By resolution of directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade the new maximum for corn futures is \$1.1525, which takes into account various charges above the basic Kansas City ceiling of \$1.1275 for No. 2 yellow or mixed corn, the local contract grade. The new maximum is effective immediately.

Official reports of the sales of spot corn on the Kansas City Board of Trade are now again made with the commission added to the price. As the commission is one per cent of the price, there is added on sales of corn below \$1 one cent per bushel. Above \$1 the commission is one-eighth cent more. When the O.P.A. rule allows the merchandising rate of 1.25c that much is added.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

Wm. H. Roennfeldt is superintendent of Russell Miller Mfg. Co.'s Burlington Elevator here. He formerly was associated with the Davidson Grain Co. at Hutchinson, Kan.

Second Lt. Dwight L. Dannen, former vice-pres. of the Dannen Mills, has gone to San Francisco where he has reported for duty at the port of embarkation, to the army transportation corps. He has been assigned to the water division.—P. J. P.

Donald Lee Oyler, 21, was arrested March 2 following a blaze at the Quaker Oats Co. the night of Feb. 27 that did damage amounting to about \$250. Oyler, an employee of the plant working on the night shift in the corn drying department, after his arrest said upon arrival at work at 11 p. m. the night of the fire he went to his foreman's office on the 5th floor, and with discarded papers and old work clothing started a fire beneath a desk. He then began his duties elsewhere and presently inquired if anyone smelled smoke. Others did, and an investigation disclosed the fire in the office, which Oyler promptly helped extinguish with a fire extinguisher. Two nights later he reported some one slugged him and then disappeared. Later he admitted that he knocked his head against a door edge in the basement, and in falling struck his forehead, and then recounted the slugging experience. Police believe he has a hero complex.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Bridger, Mont.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. elevator has been purchased by E. H. Walrath & Sons, bean and grain dealers. Robert Leinenweber, who has been in charge of the elevator, will continue as manager for the new owners. The purchase of the property is another step in the expansion program of the Walrath firm, which has operated here for 11 years, and has

branch plants at Powell and Basin, Wyo., and Edgar and a receiving station at Belfry, Mont. The Powell plant was enlarged last year to double its former capacity.

NEBRASKA

Funk, Neb.—Tri-County Water Users Ass'n is trying to get an alfalfa mill located here.

Creighton, Neb.—Albert Vetter opened his new feed store recently, serving doughnuts and coffee opening day.

Mayville, Wis.—The Mayville Feed Mill property has been sold by the Chas. Mann estate to R. E. Gill of Madison.

David City, Neb.—The David City Grain Co. is installing a new corn drier. Two cribs of 3,500 bus. capacity are under construction.

Holdrege, Neb.—The Holdrege Seed & Farm Supply Co. is installing a corn drier at its plant. Capacity of the new drier is 200 bus. per hour.

Madison, Neb.—W. A. Lafleur & Sons, flour, feed and seeds, are increasing their feed grinding department by installing a new Jay Bee Grinder.—W. H. S.

Milligan, Neb.—The electric motor which is used to hoist grain at the Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently became overheated and started smoking. The condition was detected in time to prevent fire starting. The motor will have to be replaced.

Sutton, Neb.—A review of business handled by the Sutton Co-op. Grain Co. as reported at the recent annual meeting revealed a substantial increase over 1943 in nearly all lines, with the greatest share of profits derived from commissions on grain handled thru the elevator during the past harvest. Joe Menza is manager of the elevator.

Harvard, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has its new 35,000-bu. concrete elevator in full operation. The elevator, erected at an approximate cost of \$32,000 by the Tillotson Const. Co., is equipped with a 35-ton scale with 45x10 ft. deck, two truck dumps, a 2,000-bu. as hour leg, and is modern in every respect. Harry A. Frank is manager.

Minden, Neb.—The Farmers Elevator sent out word it would be in the market for 10,000 bus. of corn on Saturday morning, Feb. 24. Before 7 o'clock the preceding evening the first truck was on the scale. By 2:30 a.m. many other trucks were in line and at opening time Saturday the string of trucks extended several blocks in each direction. At one time it was stated 80 trucks were in line, waiting for a chance to unload.

Columbus, Neb.—A. M. Daniels, general manager of the new alfalfa dehydration plant, the Al-Fa Meal Co., soon to be erected here, showed moving pictures of such a plant in operation and discussed its functions at the city auditorium Friday afternoon. The plant, which will be located at the north end of the west side of the viaduct, near the U. P. siding, will cut and harvest the alfalfa on the farmer's land and bring it in to be dehydrated.

Geneva, Neb.—We are all ready to start rebuilding our plant which recently burned. Ned Kramer will be in charge of the construction. We are building a modern feed plant with a capacity of 10 tons mixed feed each hour; we will have 15,000 bus. grain storage in connection with this mill. In addition to this new building we will have a 9,400-bu. steel tank which was not damaged by the fire and which we can use for grain storage. We have a feed mill in operation at the present time and are able to take care of our trade in good manner. Our new building will be constructed in such a manner as to make it possible to build a flour mill at a later date and we expect to rebuild a flour mill just as soon as the war ends. In the meantime we have made arrangements to have our flour milled under our own mill brands.—Charles Grothe, sales mgr., Geneva Milling Co.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Lea Milling Co., manufacturer of flour and prepared feeds, has changed its name to Preston Milling Industries.

OMAHA LETTER

Omaha, Neb.—Arthur Jensen suffered an injured hand and abrasions on the face recently when his hand was caught in a feed elevator chain at the Shamblen Milling Co. plant.

The annual meeting of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n will be held March 27 at 2:30 p. m., in the directors room of the Omaha Grain Exchange. Crops Specialist K. S. Quisenberry will report on the Regional Hard Winter Wheat Improvement Conference held recently at Manhattan. His report will include information of particular interest to the grain and milling trade.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange on Feb. 6 re-elected all of its officers with the exception of treasurer. Carl J. B. Currie, associated with Unity Feed Inc., was elected treasurer. Other officers of the Exchange are: Joseph A. Bassett, pres.; Charles J. Koelsch, first vice-pres.; Granville M. Bond, second vice-pres., and George H. Hopkins, sec'y. Frank J. Sennott, local grain merchant, was added to the directorate. Joseph G. Bond, John H. Lee, Henry O. Lynch, retiring directors, were re-elected to the board. Holdover directors are: Frank C. Bowes, Robert S. Wallace, Den K. Webster, Jr., Willis W. White, J. Wesley A. Gordon, Roderick N. MacDonald, George Pritchard and Dinsmore Worthing.

NEW MEXICO

Portales, N. M.—The Portales Milling Co. has moved into its new office building adjoining the former offices. The new 40x33 ft. building houses a large general office, two private offices, and a store room for office fixtures. A weighing window has been installed beside the scale on the driveway to the new elevator which has been in use for some time. Its height is 152 ft. and its capacity is 152,000 bus. Members of the Portales Milling Co. are C. A. Worley and sons, Clarence and Olen Worley.

NEW YORK

Olean, N. Y.—Dailey Mills, Inc., on March 1 occupied its new offices in the Exchange National Bank Bldg. The firm's new mill being built here to replace its Binghamton, N. Y. plant that burned last August, is expected to be completed by April 1.

Cherry Valley, N. Y.—The Lipe Feed Co., Inc., Sharon Springs, has purchased the feed, coal, grinding and lumber properties of S. E. Cole & Sons and has taken possession of the business. Upon the completion of alterations and repairs now being made the new business will open.

Deposit, N. Y.—The Delaware Mills, manufacturer and distributor of livestock feed to wholesale and retail dealers, has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000 for post-war expansion. The money raised by sale of preferred stock will be used to equip a large brick building which the company owns here, with unloading, milling mixing and packing machinery and to install additional storage space for bulk grain. The firm now has an 80,000-ton annual capacity and the improvements will double that amount.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Leo P. Meyer, upon completion of a new financing arrangement being made for the George J. Meyer Malt & Grain Corp. with a national bank in Boston, will relinquish his position as president of the corporation; his brothers, Alex C., vice-pres., and August I., treas., will retain their present interest in the firm, as will also four Meyer nephews. Formerly the Niagara Malting Co., the firm was acquired by George J. Meyer, father of the present officers, in 1906. Most of its business is done in the New England States.

NORTH DAKOTA

Flaxton, N. D.—The Flaxton Grain Co. has installed a modern seed cleaner and separator at its elevator.

New England, N. D.—Casper Wanner is new manager of the Geo. C. Bagley Elvtr. Co. elevator succeeding Steve Zastoupil who has purchased the City Cafe. Mr. Wanner has worked in the elevator for several years.

OHIO

Prospect, O.—The Prospect Farmers Exchange Co.'s flour mill and elevator were severely damaged by fire Feb. 18.

Nova, O.—D. M. Weekley, who has been in the milling business in New London for eight years, and Chas. Perry, Ruggles Twp. farmer, have purchased the Nova Milling Co. of A. C. Phillips, who has operated the mill for 20 years and is retiring because of ill health.

Dayton, O.—We have sold our plant to the Vitality Mills of Chicago, who will take possession on April 1.—H. E. Iams, V. E. Herter & Co.

Bryan, O.—The Bryan Transfer Elevator, now known as the Bryan Farm Products, has completed salvaging the soybeans from the Rosenbaum fire in Chicago. It now is starting to dry corn from some of the western states, where the suffering is great due to the lack of corn-drying facilities, for commercial markets. Charles Krohn, a well-known Ohio elevator operator, is in charge of this plant.—W. H. K.

Minerva, O.—James Truesdale and Jack Zehr of Decatur, Ind., have bought the Minerva Feed Mill and will take possession March 19. The mill will be operated under the same name and the men will be distributors of the McMillen Feed Mills line of feed. Mr. Truesdale, a former salesman for the McMillen Feed Mills, was honorably discharged from the army last December. Mr. Zehr has been an insurance salesman.

DUST CONTROL is IMPORTANT!

SEVERAL recent serious dust explosions in the grain and milling industry have again directed attention to the wisdom and economy of efficient dust control. Compared with the losses suffered in these explosions, the cost of dust control installations is very small indeed.

Let DAY figure on your complete DUST CONTROL SYSTEM

DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire system—including Dual-Clone Dust Collectors, pipings, fittings, dust tanks, pneumatic dust and material car loaders, and all other sheet metal work of standard or special nature—big or small.

DAY DUAL-CLONE DUST COLLECTORS

This patented DAY development—with its low resistance and high separating efficiency—is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its compact design saves space and greatly simplifies installation.

Important information for you in our booklet "DAY DUST CONTROL." Write for a copy.

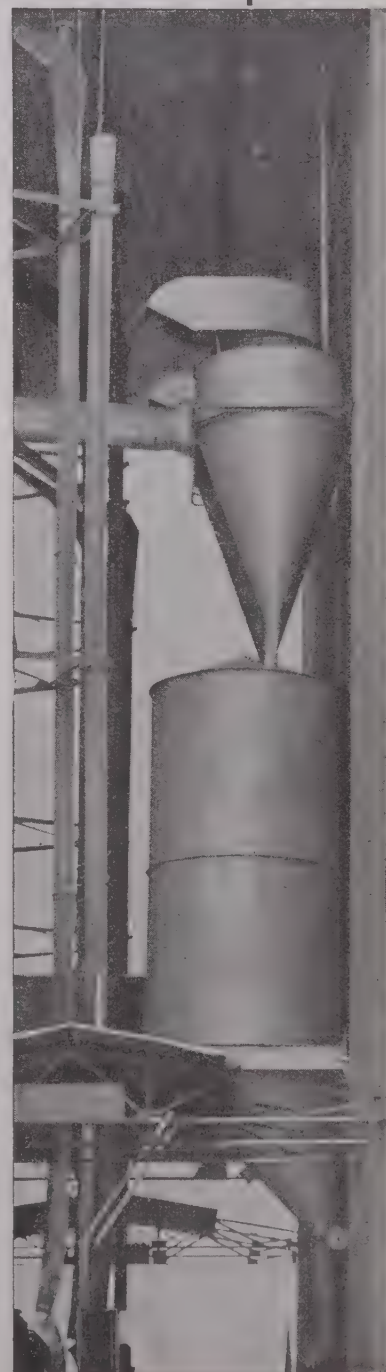
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816 Third Ave. NE. Minneapolis 13, Minn.

In Canada — The DAY Company of Canada, Ltd.

613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

One of the many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.



Tiro, O.—John Neff has added a new feed mixer to his feed grinding and mixing equipment at the Tiro Feed Supply Mill. A new electric motor is being installed to operate it.

Bellefontaine, O.—John H. Kinnan, Bellefontaine grain dealer, has been appointed as the fourth member of the Logan County Veterans' Agriculture Loan Certifying Com'te, which will certify to the Veterans' Administration all applications for agriculture loans under the G. I. Bill of Rights.—P. J. P.

Ashland, O.—Cliff Martin has sold a one-third interest in the firm of Cliff S. Martin & Co., to his son-in-law, Donald K. Cooper, another third interest to Wm. L. Suittor, and retains a third interest. Mr. Suittor has been with the firm for 22 years and Mr. Cooper has been active with the firm for several years. Mr. Martin will act as manager and treasurer; Mr. Cooper as buyer, with Mr. Suittor assisting, the latter also in charge of the baling and trucking operations.

Defiance, O.—I am now meeting with the officers of the O. P. A. at Toledo, endeavoring to make a settlement for one of our members who has been cited for the violation of the O. P. A. ceiling on corn. If we are not successful in settling this case out of court, Frazier Reams, our attorney, has agreed to defend this case in the federal court in Toledo and if necessary, carry it to the U. S. Supreme Court to determine the legality of the directive.—C. S. Latchaw, sec'y, Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n.

London, O.—Jake Rhoades, construction supt. at the London Prison Farm, has asked the state to permit him to set up a flour mill in the new two-story concrete block structure being built at the prison farm that is being completed adjoining the new granary now being built. The granary will store many thousands of bushels of grain and will be completed this summer. In addition to flour, the mill would provide bran and middlings to feed man and beast, he pointed out. He declared a 50-bbl. mill would make all the flour the state needs for the prison farm, the penitentiary, the Columbus State Hospital and other state institutions in Central Ohio.

Toledo, O.—The directors of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n together with representatives of about 30 elevators met in session here Feb. 22. Mr. Reed, O. P. A. Chief of the Public Relations Dept., was present, and conferences were held for the purpose of working out a plan to keep the grain trade better informed in the coming year in order that no O. P. A. violations will occur. The association in co-operation with the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will set up four regional com'ites at once in the four different districts in order that a close contact can be made for the coming year. C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, announced.

OKLAHOMA

Lamont, Okla.—The Clyde Co-op. Ass'n has let a contract to Tillotson Const. Co. to build a concrete elevator here.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n has been granted priorities for construction of a 225,000-bu. elevator, and its equipment. Work on the structure started March 3, the Tillotson Const. Co. having the contract. The house will be fully equipped to handle grain, L. L. Boltz, manager, stated.

Yukon, Okla.—Wooten Winton, 61, grain buyer and assistant treasurer and chief auditor of the Yukon Mill & Grain Co., died at his home Feb. 25, of a heart attack. He had been at his work regularly and apparently in good health. Mr. Winton had been associated with the Yukon Mill & Grain Co. for 35 years, and was an able grainman, well known over the Southwest.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—General Mills, Inc., has been issued a permit for construction of new concrete and steel dock facilities at its local plant. Cost of construction was estimated at \$6,000.

Buffalo, Okla.—We have just completed our new feed plant with 40x100 ft. warehouse and have started work on our new 800,000-bu. concrete elevator. Chalmers & Borton have the contract.—A. R. Shelton, mgr., Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Ponca City, Okla.—The International Milling Co. has purchased the brick and reinforced concrete elevator and mill here of the Ponca City Milling Co., Inc., and will take over operation of the property. D. J. Donahoe, Jr., vice-pres. and general manager of the Ponca City Milling Co., Inc., will retire from active participation in the milling business to devote his entire time to his banking, farming and other large interests. The mill has a daily capacity of 1,000 cwts. of flour and 1,000 cwts. of corn goods; the adjoining elevator has a storage capacity for 550,000 bus. of wheat; in addition a separate feed manufacturing unit is operated.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Oloha, Ore.—The Findley Milling Co. recently enlarged its quarters.

Tigard, Ore.—The Tigard Feed & Seed Co. is building an addition to its building, to be used for storage space.

Ritzville, Wash.—The Ritzville Flouring Mill is running again at full capacity after a shutdown of several months.

Condon, Ore.—An overheated furnace caused a small fire at the Condon Grain Growers Co-operative Ass'n plant on Feb. 18.

Richland, Ore.—Jim Ritter and Carl Floten of Halfway have opened a feed mill here. New machinery and upto-date equipment is being installed and operation will be started in the near future.

Stayton, Ore.—Plans and specifications have been completed for the Santiam Farmers Co-operative's \$20,000 one-story 100x120 ft. mill-type warehouse which will be equipped with seed cleaning machinery.—F. K. H.

Elma, Wash.—Walter Heisel and Louis Berg have purchased the Elma Feed Co., Mr. Heisel continuing as active manager of the firm. The 40x120 ft. warehouse at Second and Railroad Sts. will be doubled in size as soon as materials and manpower are available.

Weiser, Ida.—The Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., owner of the Weiser Flour Mills, has purchased the Weiser Grain & Feed Co. from Dewey Davisson and taken possession. The same personnel will continue at the plant under the management of Wilbert Kelso. Mr. Davisson started the grain, feed and coal business 24 years ago. He is a director of the Idaho Feed Dealers & Mfrs. Ass'n.

Carver, Ore.—Ben F. Walling, one of the organizers of the Grain Products, Inc. (Heppner) was named manager of the local plant at the recent annual meeting. Improvement and construction of the local plant was discussed and Vice-Pres. Clyde Denney stated it is planned to have the plant in operation by April 1 for the conversion of fruit into industrial alcohol. It was brought out that the permit to use wheat in reference to the Heppner plant for which some preliminary work has been done has not been denied but that machinery for that type of operation is not available. It is expected to use profit accruing from operation of the local plant to construct the Heppner plant when it is feasible to build there. Organized originally for the purpose of using surplus wheat of this area, there is no justification for going ahead with the plant so long as a surplus does not exist, it was pointed out.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Gregory, S. D.—We are out of business.—Gregory Roller Mills, Inc.

Corsica, S. D.—A Farmers Union meeting in regard to purchasing a local elevator was held March 2.

Dell Rapids, S. D.—A truck loaded with about 15,000 lbs. of corn went thru the 10-ton scale of the Gillette Elvtr. Co. on Feb. 5.

Watertown, S. D.—M. R. Hasner has opened a new feed and seed store in his recently remodeled building, and will specialize in custom cleaning of grain.

Brandt, S. D.—Kenneth Ekern recently resigned as manager of the E. A. Brown Elvtr. Co. and Melvin Engen has succeeded him temporarily. Oscar Kjenstad continues as his assistant.

Pierre, S. D.—The Commissioner of Insurance is convinced South Dakota is becoming a State of Destructive Winds. He reports that the property owners of the state paid for cyclone insurance in 1942 \$521,356 and collected \$693,319 for wind losses.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Sioux Sales Co. is being formed, to sell a complete line of fortified feeds which are manufactured for it by the Western Soybean Mills, E. A. Woodward, manager of the soybean plant, stated. New equipment which has been installed in the plant includes a vertical feed mixer, pellet mill and automatic weighing and bagging facilities. Burt Thompson, well known in the feed business, has been named sales manager of the new company.

SOUTHEAST

Morgantown, N. C.—Boyd Moore has acquired the Burke Flour & Feed Co. from G. R. Trotter and has appointed Burl Johnson, as manager.

Huntsville, Ala.—Nelson R. Brown, 60, of Dallas, for many years an employee of the Mer-rimack Mills and the Dallas Mills, died Feb. 18.—P. J. P.

Clarksdale, Miss.—More than 800 sacks of flour were dumped into the Sunflower River Feb. 21 on the ruling of Federal Judge Allen Cox of Baldwin, Miss. The flour had been consigned to the Delta Grocery & Cotton Co., and was said to have been manufactured in violation of the pure food act.—P. J. P.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—Charles Leroy Vittoe, 47, of Dresden, representative of the H. C. Cole Milling Co., became ill while in its Memphis office, Feb. 15, and was rushed to the Methodist Hospital and pronounced dead upon arrival there.—P. J. P.

Memphis, Tenn.—John B. Edgar, head of Happy Feed Mills, has resigned as a member of the Memphis Harbor Commission after 15 years' service, so he can devote his entire time to his feed business. Tate Pease, of the Memphis Utilities Research Dept., has been appointed to succeed him on the commission. Mr. Pease is one of the pioneer cottonseed meal shippers of Memphis, having been head of Pease & Dwyer for many years.

Tiptonville, Tenn.—P. T. Pinckney, manager of the West Tennessee Soya Mill, Inc., has announced that plans have been completed for the erection of more soybean storage bins, which will double the present storage capacity and provide enough for all of the beans that are expected to be offered. Additional machinery to be installed will include large elevators and conveyors at convenient loading pits. The crushing capacity also is to be increased with the addition of another Super-Duo Expeller machine.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Raymondville, Tex.—M. M. McInnis, who operated the Valley Distributing Co., died of a stroke Feb. 12.

Laredo, Tex.—The cotton seed crusher section of the Farmers Gin & Milling Co. burned recently, the loss estimated at \$30,000.

Farnsworth, Tex.—Ray L. Batman recently let a contract for construction of a concrete elevator here, to the Tillotson Const. Co.

Follett, Tex.—We are planning to build a 200,000-bu. grain elevator just as soon as possible. We have our permit and need a contractor.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Plano, Tex.—Cassidy Feed Mills of Richardson has purchased the Hughston Grain Co., formed by Arch Hughston about 45 years ago. He will operate it as Cassidy-Owens Grain Co.—G. E. B.

Houston, Tex.—At the annual meeting of the Houston Merchants Exchange Feb. 21, B. H. Carter, of Rogers Grain Co., Houston, was elected president of the Exchange for the coming year. W. R. Archer, of Uncle Johnny Mills, was elected first vice-pres.; M. M. Feld, of Lone Star Bag & Bagging Co., second vice-pres., and O. R. Weyrich, Houston Bank & Trust Co., sec'y-treas. Roy T. James was returned to the office of managing sec'y, and L. P. Claussen returned as chief inspector.

FORT WORTH LETTER

Young Davitt, for many years associated with the local grain trade, now is associated with Herman Dawson in the Fair Bldg.—G. E. B.

Frank Bailey of Frank Bailey Grain Co. was operated on in a Fort Worth hospital Feb. 27 and at this time is making satisfactory progress.—G. E. B.

Texas House Bill 375, by Rep. Leonard of McAllen, provides for corporations to buy and sell livestock, poultry and to manufacture and sell and buy feeds, fertilizer, etc. This may mean the packing houses may go into the mixed feed business.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas., Texas Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Applications for membership in the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n have been received from the following: Carter-Coffey Grain Co., Tipps-Lang Grain Elevator, Lubbock Feed, Seed & Grain Co., W. E. Watson, all of Lubbock; Milton Gabriel Grain Co., Gregory; Kraft Cheese Co., Denison; J. W. McKamey, Port Lavaca; Tillery Grain Co., Fort Worth.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas.

Leo Potishman, president of Transit Grain Co., as head of the finance committee of the local board of the Salvation Army, directed a successful campaign the past few weeks for raising \$15,000, an amount, which, when presented to Brigadier Ray Gearing, Dallas, Texas Division Commander of the Army, was sufficient to clear the local Salvation Army headquarters building of all indebtedness. The building was purchased more than 20 years ago and has been improved to house the general offices of the organization, and to include a hotel.

WISCONSIN

Hartford, Wis.—The Hartford Elevator has installed a new grain grinder and two grain hoppers.

Thorp, Wis.—A new feed grinder and mixer were installed recently at the Thorp Flour & Feed Co. plant.

Fountain City, Wis.—Knaub & Wunderlich recently purchased the mill and business from the Foxbilt Co. and are offering a complete grinding and mixing service.

Suring, Wis.—Fire at the Suring Milling Co. plant recently caused damage estimated at \$1,500 partially covered by insurance. The fire started between the walls in the engine room and spread into the company's main building. It is believed to have been caused by a defective chimney.

Concluded on Page 192

Another billion dollar highway program



IN thinking about work after the war, don't overlook the 230,000 miles of steel "highways" which the railroads have built and maintain at their own expense. These "highways" provide jobs for more than a quarter of a million men working on construction and maintenance of tracks and roadway—jobs for more than a million other railroad workers—besides still other thousands in the mines, the mills and the forests where roadway materials and supplies are produced.

More than that—the railroads pay real taxes on these "highways," not for their own special benefit, but for the support of schools and other general services, including

public highways and streets.

After the last war, between 1920 and 1930, the railroads spent more than four billion dollars for improvements on these "highways," and in addition more than three-and-a-half billion dollars for betterments in equipment. After this war, a similar program will be required.

So there's another highway program which could make a lot of postwar jobs, and which needs no more than a public policy of treating all forms of commercial transportation alike—letting each one pay its own way, which includes the payment of the general taxes upon which governmental services depend.



ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
All United for Victory

Field Seeds

SIOUX CITY, IA.—Fire in the seed store of McGuirk & Taylor Feb. 14 caused small loss on seed corn and building.

MURRAY, KY.—R. Burgess Parker has bought the seed business of J. T. Taylor, who retains his implement business.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—The Henry Field Seed Co. recently celebrated the formal opening of its new storage addition.

GLASGOW, MONT.—The annual seed school sponsored by the Montana Seed Growers Ass'n was held here Mar. 7.

BELLE PLAINE, IA.—Two additional offices have been built in the first floor of the plant of the Funk Bros. Seed Co.

MINONG, WIS.—Wheeler & Webster, composed of R. F. Wheeler and C. T. Webster, have bought the seed and hardware business of L. A. Link & Sons.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Jos. Simpson of the W. Atlee Burpee Co. is recovering from a bad fall on the ice, by which two vertebrae in his back were broken.

EARLY, IA.—W. J. Landgraf won the Iowa 10-acre corn yield contest sponsored by the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Ass'n, with a yield of 161.92 bus. per acre.

ALFALFA SEED verified as to origin amounted to 21,419,000 lbs. during the eight months prior to July 1, 1944, against 46,981,000 lbs. during the like period preceding July 1, 1943, as reported by the W.F.A.

WICHITA, KAN.—W. C. Armfield, for four years with the Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, has returned to the Ross Seed Co. as a partner with C. B. Stevens, and in the wholesale firm operating as the Stevens Seed Co.

MATTOON, ILL.—C. W. Harris, who has operated seed business for more than 40 years, has just celebrated his 82nd birthday. He still conducts his seed business and is the oldest business man in Mattoon.—P. J. P.

PEKIN, ILL.—O. J. Sommer of the Sommer Brothers' Seed Co., east of Pekin, who fell in the bathroom of his home recently, was taken to the Pekin Public Hospital. He had fractured a vertebra in his neck.—P. J. P.

OAKLAND, IA.—The East Pottawattamie Hybrid Seed Corn Co-operative has been formed by more than 300 farmers, to grow seed corn. Directors are Clarence Pittman and Chas. Bircher, Avoca; Roy Bingham, Oakland; Lisle Embree, Elliott; W. K. Hotze, Carson.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—O. J. Olsen of Horton has been elected president of the Kansas Hybrids Ass'n which has just been organized. C. R. Porter, associate agronomist of Kansas State College, has been named secretary-manager of the new concern. It is a non-profit organization.—P. J. P.

CARROLLTON, ILL.—Richard Best, whose Columbiana Seed Co. produces over 5,000 acres of Funk G Hybrids annually, has just been informed that all five highest yielding ten acre entries in the official Ten Acre growing contest held each year by the Illinois Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Illinois College of Agriculture were planted to Funk G Hybrid seed corn. The average yield per acre for the eight years that the local company has won the contest has been 152.44 bus. For the last three years in which G 80, a new variety has been available for farmers' use the yield has been 182-66 per acre, almost exactly what the winning field made this year.

VALE, ORE.—Reporting to the Vale Co-operative Consumers, Orris Dearborn, manager of the Pacific co-operative seed department, advised that the division had cleaned 200,000 pounds of red clover seed during 1944 and 40,000 pounds of alfalfa seed, an increase of more than twice the amount cared for the previous year.—F. K. H.

HAMILTON, MONT.—Ray Mooney, manager of the Bitter Root branch of the Associated Seed Growers, fixed shipments during recent week at eight carloads, all seed peas. The seed pea industry is now becoming one of the leading agricultural assets of this section and is exhibiting steady and consistent expansion. The bulk of the pea shipments were sent to retailers.—F. K. H.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—The Reddinger Carving Works plant has been sold to the J. A. McCarty Seed Co. Mr. McCarty announces he will use the building for storing and curing popcorn. This season the McCarty Co. will have capacity for handling the crops from 15,000 acres. The company has signed up many farmers in the tri-state area for the growing of popcorn.—W. B. C.

LINCOLN, ILL.—A group representing the retail merchants division of the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, who toured the plant of the Fuller Seed Co. recently, were taken thru the plant by Kenneth Fuller, one of the proprietors, who explained the business to the visitors. Machinery for drying, grading, treating and the other processes was shown. Fuller explained that the company has an annual payroll of approximately \$25,000 and that its yearly business runs about 15,000 bushels.—P. J. P.

Country Dealers' Seed Mark-up

In all cases (except wholesalers and retailers), the maximum price for any seller will be the appropriate base price for the kind and quality of seeds sold (in the case of wholesalers and retailers their applicable suppliers' price) plus transportation costs and plus the applicable mark-up.

The country dealer selling to any commercial distributor is allowed a mark-up of \$3.50 per 100 lbs. on northern and central alfalfa, \$3.10 on medium red, mammoth red and alsike clover, \$2 on sweet clover and \$1.30 on timothy.

On sales to farmer-consumer the country dealer is allowed a mark-up of \$8 per 100 lbs. on northern and central alfalfa, \$6.95 on medium red, mammoth red and alsike clover, \$5 on sweet clover and \$3.50 on timothy, under R.M.P.R. 471, on cleaned and labeled seed.

Seed Treatment Increases Yield of Light Weight Barley

Seed treatment, it is well known, increases the yield of seeds, but it is news to many that treatment is especially beneficial to light weight seed.

That the yield of barley can be substantially increased by seed treatment with ethyl mercury phosphate is evident from experiments conducted in 1944 by W. E. Brentzel, North Dakota Plant Pathologist. A lot of rather low test weight Wisconsin 38 barley was separated into three grades by the use of a grading machine; namely, a heavy grade weighing 43 pounds to the bushel, a medium grade weighing 39 pounds to the bushel, and a light grade weighing 34 pounds to the bushel. The heavy grade contained 10.7 per cent blighted seeds, the medium grade 9.8 per cent and the light grade 4.3 per cent. Seed treatment had an insignificant effect

upon the percent of emergence, although there was in general a slight improvement in the percentage of emergence.

Treating light weight barley seed with ethyl mercury phosphate returned a 25.8 per cent increase in grain yield as compared with the yield from untreated seed whereas treating the heavy weight seed returned an increase in yield of only 45 per cent. Treating the medium weight seed returned an increase in yield of 15.3 per cent over untreated seed.

California Seedsmen Meet

The California Seed Ass'n held a meeting recently in the Palace Hotel at San Francisco, presided over by Pres. Ralph Kelly of Berkeley.

HAROLD LOOMIS reported for the membership committee that 18 new members were admitted at the last fall meeting.

CHAS. P. NORSE, chairman of the legislative committee, explained senate bill 405 with regard to labeling of seeds, and assembly bill 531 regarding the movement seed screenings from one county to another.

FRED ROHNERT'S report as pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, was read by Gene Martin, stating that an executive session would be held June 2.

Pres. KELLY stated that the directors had agreed to a ballot for officers by mail, similar to the action proposed by the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Nebraska Needs Better Oats

By J. C. SWINBANK, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n.

In 1944, Nebraska's oat crop was only one-half that of 1943 and was 2,000,000 bus less than the average of the 10 preceding years. Of even greater importance is the fact that the quality was often poor. Farmers complain that it did not pay to raise oats; and dealers are objecting to the amount of low-test weight grain and the barley mixtures which are coming to market from Nebraska farms. Late planting, severe rust damage to the susceptible varieties too frequently used and unadapted seed were the principal causes.

Fortunately, this situation can be largely corrected by the use of pure seed of adapted varieties. It deserves the conscientious cooperation of every grain dealer, county agricultural agent, farm manager and farm leader.

Because of the low yield and poor quality of the 1944 crop, more seed oats will be brought onto Nebraska farms this spring from outside sources than at any time since 1935. Many cars of "shipped in" oats are being distributed for seed purposes and thousands of bushels will move from farm to farm. This situation offers an exceptional opportunity to improve both yield

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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and quality but if care is not exercised it also constitutes a dangerous threat of further deterioration.

Since much of the seed oats which comes into any particular community from outside sources is handled by an elevator operator, he is in a particularly advantageous position. If he is to be of real service to his customers and the trade it is important that he handle only those varieties which are recommended and adapted in his locality. Certainly no grain should be allowed to go from his place of business for seed purposes unless it has been tested for purity and germination.

Seed Certification

By HUGO GRAUMANN, Sec'y Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n.

The basic principle in seed certification as it may apply to a certified grower, is that he must start with foundation, registered, or certified seed of an improved and genetically superior variety, and that all seed increases be handled in a manner which will maintain the known superior heredity of the variety.

This requires (1) that plantings be made on ground free of volunteer plants of other varieties and objectionable weeds; (2) that proper isolation be provided to prevent contamination from cross-pollination; (3) roguing of off-type plants at the proper time to prevent field crossing or mechanical mixing, which ever the case may be; (4) extreme care in thoroughly cleaning out all equipment used in harvesting, transporting, and processing the seed; (5) providing ample and satisfactory storage, and (6) packaging and labeling of seed so as to retain the correct identity of the seed at all times.

Illinois Hybrid Tests of 1944

In Bulletin 509 the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station gives up-to-date results of growing each of all the better known corn hybrids as to yield, soundness, damage, moisture content and comparative height, the data being valuable as a guide in choosing a variety.

A total of 237 corn hybrids were tested on seven fields in Illinois in 1944. Nine of these hybrids were included in an additional test to determine their response to soils of two different levels of productivity. Eighteen hybrids were tested for their response to seed treatment and their resistance to ear rot. Wet weather delayed corn planting, yet good stands were obtained on all the test fields. The results of these tests were briefly as follows:

The field having the highest average yield, 91.6 bus. an acre, was the one at Sullivan in Moultrie County in south-central Illinois. The average acre-yields of the other test fields were: Galesburg, 91.2 bus.; Mt. Morris, 89.1 bus.; Milford, 88.0 bus.; Dixon Springs, bottomland, 48.5 bus.; Alhambra, 32.9 bus., and Dixon Springs, upland, 22.0 bus. The average yield of corn for all seven fields was 66.2 bus. an acre, which contrasts with 45 bus. as the average for the state as a whole.

The general level of yields on all the fields, considering the conditions of the test, clearly indicates that most commercial seedsmen are producing high-yielding hybrid seed corn.

The few white hybrids tested in northern and north-central Illinois did not yield well in comparison with the yellow hybrids; but in south-central, southern, and extreme southern Illinois a number of them appeared to be very well adapted.

Seed of 18 hybrids treated with Arasan gave yields 3.2 bus. an acre above the average of untreated seed. Damage from kernel rot in these same hybrids ranged from 3.37 to 7.72 per cent.

The same nine double-cross hybrids tested on soils of two different levels of productivity in 1943 were tested again under similar conditions in 1944. The average yield of the hybrids on the soil of high productivity was 109.8 bus. an acre, while it was only 54.8 bus. on the soil of medium productivity. Contrary to previous tests, all nine hybrids ranked, on the basis of

total yield, in the same order on both fields. There was very little difference between the yields of the six adapted hybrids on either field. The three hybrids less well adapted to central Illinois—namely, Illinois 784, 751, and 101—were the three low-yielding hybrids on both fields.

New Seed Trade-Marks

FUNK BROS. SEED CO., Bloomington, Ill. The letter G as a trade-mark No. 473,850 for seed corn.

EDGEWOOD FARMS, INC., Ridgefield, N. J. The words Turf Tex as trade-mark No. 469,751 for grass seeds.

KELLY-WESTERN SEED CO., Salt Lake City, Utah. The word PAX as trade-mark No. 472,779 for grass and field seeds.

D. LANDRETH SEED CO., Bristol Pa. The word Landreth used since 1823 as trade-mark No. 470,614 for grass, vegetable and flower seeds.

Revision of North Carolina Seed Law

Far-reaching revisions to the present North Carolina Seed Law are contemplated for the near future, W. H. Darst, head of the Seed Laboratory of the State Department of Agriculture has announced.

If effected, the amended law will be much stranger than the measure now in use, in the opinion of Darst.

Proposed changes—as recommended by the North Carolina Seedsmen's Ass'n, the State Department of Agriculture, N. C. State College, and other agricultural agencies—call for special labeling of all seed treated with poisonous materials.

They provide new and additional definitions regarded as essential in interpreting the provisions of the act approved by Official Seed Analysts of America.

Other provisions of the proposed law:

Upon complaint of the Commissioner of Agriculture, seed not meeting regulations may be seized; seed covered by a "stop sale" order may not be moved without a written permit from the commissioner or court action; every bag of seed weighing 10 pounds or more must be tagged with an official seed analysis label; disclaimer and non-warranty clauses cannot be

used as a defense in court proceedings relative to confiscation of seed; invoices and records are required for each lot of seed sold in violation of the law; seed dealers must register and secure a seed license; each lot and each container of seed sold or offered for sale must be tagged or labeled to present definite information required by law; the duties of the Commissioner of Agriculture and his agents in the enforcement of the act are clarified and broadened; more co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in the enforcement of the Seed Law.

Violates the Federal Seed Act

Louis A. Green, a member of the firm of Green Brothers Seed Co., Nashville, Tenn., on Feb. 22, 1945, entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court in Nashville, Tenn., and was fined \$100 on each count, or a total of \$500 for violations of the Federal Seed Act. An indictment was voted during the October, 1944, term of the Grand Jury at Nashville, Tenn.

The violations consisted of delivering for transportation in interstate commerce from Nashville, Tenn., rye and lespedeza seed which were not correctly labeled with respect to the noxious-weed seed content. In September, 1942, 136 bags of rye seed were delivered to Harrisonville, Mo., and in November and December, 1942, 425 bags of lespedeza seed were delivered to five different dealers in Mississippi.

The labels attached to the rye seed showed, in part, "Noxious Weeds per pound None"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to contain field bindweed, considered a noxious-weed seed in the state of Missouri, at the rate of 11 per pound. Agricultural seed containing field bindweed is prohibited from sale in the state of Missouri.

Of the 425 bags of lespedeza seed, 300 were labeled, in part, "Noxious Weeds per pound in excess of 1 per 5 grams 200 dodder"; whereas, samples representing the deliveries were found to contain dodder seed at the rate of 980, 875, 1,034, and 801 per pound. The remaining 125 bags of lespedeza seed were labeled, in part, "Noxious Weeds per pound in excess of 1 per 5 grams 64 dodder"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to contain dodder seed at the rate of 324 per pound.

The Missouri and Mississippi State Departments of Agriculture co-operated in the investigation.

Seed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	9,000	69,000	.....	12,000
Ft. William	188,284	420,635	145,144	340,854
Milwaukee .....	.....	28,500	.....	.....
Minneapolis	69,000	894,000	57,000	181,500
Portland	22,960	63,943	.....	.....
Superior	43	216,398	22,841	.....
	GRAIN SORGHUMS			
	Receipts	1944	1945	1944
Ft. Worth	702,800	351,400	484,400	414,400
Hutchinson	574,600	176,800	.....	.....
Indianapolis	35,200	61,000	141,800	44,000
Kansas City	2,052,750	759,500	2,171,750	749,000
New Orleans .....	.....	2,200	1,100	1,100
Omaha	81,600	.....	6,400	.....
Portland	5,449	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	297,260	.....	283,020	5,340
St. Louis	1,496,500	561,600	1,422,700	672,000
Wichita	84,800	17,600	.....	.....
	CLOVER			
	Receipts	1944	1945	1944
Chicago, lbs. ..	736,000	774,000	301,000	213,000
Milw., lbs.	163,140	156,275	552,150	1,034,085
	TIMOTHY			
	Receipts	1944	1945	1944
Chicago, lbs.	4,836,000	803,000	1,042,000	307,000
Milw., lbs.	45,055	773,900	259,810	401,070
	CANE SEED			
	Receipts	1944	1945	1944
Ft. Worth	31,900	31,900	7,700	5,500
Hutchinson	9,100
Kansas City ..	4,200	5,600

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Grass Seed Ceilings

Effective Feb. 5 Chester Bowles, administrator of the O.P.A., has issued amendment 4 to R.M.P.R. 471 giving deductions and mark-ups on alfalfa, clover and timothy seed.

The changes of substance are: 1. providing a special discount for the presence of sweet clover seeds in thresher-run or rough-cleaned alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover seeds; 2. permitting sales of thresher-run or rough-cleaned legume and grass seeds in the State of Idaho and in Malheur County in the State of Oregon on an optional basis of either net weight, sacks extra, or gross weight, sacks included; and 3. permitting the sale by a commercial processor to others than retailers or planters of southern alfalfa seed grown in the States of Arizona and California south of the 40th parallel anywhere in the United States at the price which was formerly applicable only to sales and deliveries for planting in the States of Arizona and California.

This amendment provides that, under the definition of "dockage," a special discount for the percentage of sweet clover seed in thresher-run or rough-cleaned alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover seeds be set up that is identical to the specific sweet clover percentage discount for quality-cleaned and processed seeds. This would permit the country dealers and the commercial processors to purchase thresher-run or rough-cleaned alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover seeds on a dockage basis discounting the presence of sweet clover seed in such seeds as they have customarily done and to function effectively under their respective markups provided for such seeds when they are selling quality-cleaned or processed seeds.

In the course of thorough discussions throughout the principal producing areas concerning this provision on sacks which is uniformly applicable to all 48 States and the District of Columbia, it developed that this provision runs contrary to accepted trade practices in the State of Idaho and in Malheur County of the State of Oregon. It has always been a customary practice in that particular producing area to sell thresher-run or rough-cleaned seeds on the basis of gross weight, sacks included.

In view of the fact that the present provision of RMPR 471 causes much resentment among farmer-producers as well as among commercial buyers, this amendment provides an adjustment for the State of Idaho and for

Malheur county of the State of Oregon permitting farmer-producers to sell and commercial distributors to buy thresher-run or rough-cleaned legume and grass seeds as they have customarily done.

Hybrid Corn Tests in Mississippi

The performance tests of previous years have clearly proven that most Northern hybrids are unadapted to the South because their poor husk extension and soft grain makes them subject to serious insect damage. The hybrids tested in 1943 and 1944, therefore, were limited, with a few possible exceptions, to strains bred for southern conditions.

Each test in each year contained 25 entries arranged in a balanced lattice square design with six replications. Each plot was 2 rows wide and 10 hills long with rows and hills usually spaced 40 inches apart. Two to four plants were left per hill after thinning but the same number per plot were always left in a given replication. Some of the tests had fertilizer applied before planting and all tests had a side dressing of nitrogen.

Of the Tennessee white hybrids, Tennessee Hybrid seems to be the best because it yields almost as much as Tennessee Hybrid 15 and stands up better. The Tennessee hybrids should not be brown in areas subject to heavy infestation by rice weevils because they lack husk protection. This limits their use to the northern one-third to one-half of Mississippi.

The best white hybrid from the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station has been Louisiana Hybrid 468, which yields well over the entire state and has satisfactory husk protection. Louisiana Hybrid 468 stands slightly better, is more resistant to rice weevils than Louisiana Hybrid 3802, has fewer tillers and also has fewer ears per plant but the ears are larger. It should be planted in preference to Tennessee Hybrid 10 in most areas of Mississippi.

Yellow Whatley and Hill Yellow Dent are yellow open-pollinated varieties adapted to South Mississippi that have good resistance to rice weevils but are not outstanding in yield. Hill Yellow Dent stands better and has a slightly larger ear than Yellow Whatley.

Florida WI is the best late white hybrid adapted to the extreme south Mississippi. It has excellent resistance to weevils as well as satisfactory yield.

Average of yields at six experiment stations

in 1944 was 39.2 bus. per acre for North Carolina Exp. 4003, 39.1 for Louisiana Hybrid 3802, 38.6 for North Carolina Hybrids 4004 and 4025, 38.4 for Louisiana Hybrid 468, 37.8 for North Carolina Exp. 4001, 37.5 for North Carolina 4026, 36.4 for Tennessee Hybrid 10 and 35.9 for Tennessee Hybrid 173A.

Price and Value of Argentine Alfalfa

During the last five years the wholesale price of alfalfa seed in Argentina has ranged from about \$8.50 to \$10.50 per 100 pounds, and more recently at \$11 to \$12. It has been possible, therefore, to deliver Argentine seed to the United States at port of entry at a total cost to the importer, including transportation, insurance, staining, and duty, of \$18 or less per 100 pounds, or \$10.80 a bushel. This seed has moved under the retail price ceiling of Southern Common which is \$42.90 per cwt. There are no records of sales of Argentine seed to farmers at this figure, the seed committee said, but the price is advancing, and the seed is moving at prices out of proportion to its value.

Experimental results indicate that when planted in the United States north of the 38th degree of latitude (in California, the 40th degree), Argentine alfalfa may disastrously winter-kill, depending upon the severity of the winter. The experiment stations at Fallon, Nev.; Manhattan, Kan., and Beltsville, Md., are located just above the 38th degree of latitude and severe winter-killing of Argentine alfalfa has occurred at each of these stations in recent years.—War Food Adm.

Wisconsin News

[Continued from page 189]

Frankville, Wis.—The H. P. Hansén & Sons feed store and mill burned Feb. 27 with a loss estimated at \$60,000. The store, of sheet metal construction, was nearly filled with grain and feed.

Blair, Wis.—Anderson Bros. Feed Mill, recently appointed dealer and distributor of the Doughboy Feeds and allied farm products in this territory, held a grand opening at the mill on Feb. 17.

Tigerton, Wis.—The Tigerton Co-operative has been incorporated, to buy and sell at retail and wholesale feeds, foods, fuels and oil products. Incorporators: Otto Lars, Arthur Koepke, Lester Forrest, Ludwig A. Diem.

Boyd, Wis.—Simon Berre, who has conducted the Farmers Produce Co. warehouse for several years, has sold his interests to Abbie Meyer and Alvin Ruff, who took possession Feb. 15. Both men have been employed by the Boyd Milling Co., Mr. Meyer for 21 years, first as bookkeeper and then as manager. The new company will be known as the Quality Feed & Fuel Co., and will handle a complete line of flour, feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fuel.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Louis L. Runkel, 87, widely known in the grain market, died Feb. 24 at his home in the Astor Hotel, less than a week after he and Mrs. Runkel celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary. Mr. Runkel started in the grain business in 1881 as an employee of Robert Elliott & Co. Later, with two other employees he bought out the firm, operating as Runkel, Dadmun & Sullivan and later as Runkel & Dadmun. The business was liquidated in 1938 and since that time Mr. Runkel had been an independent grain dealer. Until two years ago he worked for the Fleischmann Co., buying grain on the local Board of Trade.

GOLD RESERVES in the United States have decreased from \$22,800,000,000 at the time of Pearl Harbor to \$20,619,000,000 as of Dec. 31, 1944. In the year 1944 alone the loss was \$1,350,000,000.

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Grain Carriers

ALL SPRING MEETINGS of shippers advisory boards have been canceled.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Several railroads have placed a permit system on carload freight entering this city.

ALUMINUM box cars were shown at Chicago recently. They were the first of 30 being built for the Rock Island, Alton and M. & St. L.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The W.F.A. has called a meeting Mar. 15 and 16 of the milling industry advisory committee to discuss the box car situation.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The lower lakes grain committee has set a quota of 300,000,000 bus. of grain to move on the lakes in United States ships during 1945.

TOPEKA, KAN.—Governor Schoepel recently wired transportation officials asking for cars to save millions of bushels of grain sorghums piled on the ground in western Kansas.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Grain and Grain Products Transportation Committee met recently and appointed a sub-committee to carry its recommendations on car supply to government authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An embargo on all less than carload shipments was placed by the Ass'n of American Railroads to destinations east of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, from Mar. 7 to Mar. 12.

WITH an estimated 60-million-dollar national loss and damage of freight in transit during 1944, a nation-wide perfect shipping campaign will be conducted during the month of April as a means of reducing this large wartime waste.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. M. Johnson, head of the O.D.T., refused the request of representatives of western grain markets for an order compelling eastern railroads to return a definite number of box cars to western gateways.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The transportation committee of the Board of Trade met Mar. 10 and decided to see how promises of car distribution officials work out before making complaints or suggestions on car supply. Friday Chicago received 825 empties, the best in three weeks.

OMAHA, NEB.—D. O. Aller, pres. of the Grain Exchange, has written to six authorities in Washington, calling attention to the great need of cars to move grain out of Nebraska and surrounding territory. Nebraska grew 330,000,000 bus. of corn in 1944, against 217,000,000 bus. in 1943.

TOLEDO, O.—Toledo stored an unprecedented amount of wheat in lake vessels during the winter. Thirteen boats held 4,000,000 bus. recently, three additional having been unloaded. The wheat in 12 boats is enroute from Canada to Europe. The wheat in four other boats is owned by the C.C.C.

EASTERN lines have on their rails 25 per cent more box cars than they own. These cars belong to the western roads. The percentage of owned box cars on the tracks of the western roads is as follows: G.N., 44.4; N.P., 56.8; M. & St. L., 47.8; Milwaukee, 67.7; C. & N.W., and Omaha, 67.8; and Soo, 51.5.

ENACTMENT of the Crosser bill (H. R. 1362) drastically widening the scope of the present Railroad Retirement and the Unemployment Insurance Acts, would take from the railroads for "untried social purposes," millions of dollars annually, which will be badly needed by them to restore their equipment, improve service and increase employment when peace comes, Fred G. Gurley, pres. of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co., told the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

NEW SALEM, N. D.—The application of the Northern Pacific to shorten its route to Kurtz, N. D., has been approved by an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In abandoning 25 miles of line the town of Almont is eliminated. Construction of the 16 miles of new line is to start Apr. 1.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Canadian Wheat Board made the following announcement: "Effective at 1:15 p.m. (central daylight saving time), Thursday, March 1, and until further notice, the Canadian Wheat Board will not issue any export permits covering the shipment of oats, barley, rye or screenings (whole, ground or otherwise processed), by rail to the United States."

DULUTH, MINN.—The Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce have filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Milwaukee and eight other roads for failure to absorb switching charges on non-competitive traffic at Duluth and Superior, Wis. The switching charges are absorbed at Chicago and Eau Claire, Wis., and at a number of other points, the complaint alleges.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Mar. 3 totaled 41,380 cars, an increase of 916 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 6,901 cars below the corresponding week in 1944. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Mar. 3, totaled 26,685 cars, an increase of 1,108 cars above the preceding week but a decrease of 5,526 cars below the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Safflower Seed

"Safflower, a Possible New Oil-Seed Crop for the Northern Great Plains and the Far Western States" is the title of Circular No. 366 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Safflower could well be considered as a substitute for the cotton seed crop of which the South was deprived without intention as the result of the cotton lint reduction program under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

There is an impending shortage of fats in the United States due to the war situation and the shortage could rapidly become serious if a shortage of ships to carry the present imports of fats should become acute. In 1940 American industry used 528 million pounds of coconut oil and 157 million pounds of palm oil, all of which is imported. These two figures added together make a total a little over half as great as the amount of cottonseed oil used by American industry in the same year.

The growing of safflower is still in the experimental stage but there is reason to believe that no insurmountable obstacles lie in the way of its production. The real experiments lie ahead in the use of this crop in industry.

Rate Basis on Ex-Barge Grain at Chicago

The proposed schedules restricting the application of proportional rates so that they would not apply on Illinois waterway grain traffic except on grain products from Kansas City have been ordered canceled by the Interstate Commission.

The effect of the proposed schedules would have been to raise ex-barge grain rates from Chicago to the full local basis.

The Interstate Commerce Commission said ex-barge traffic is entitled to proportionals lower than the local rates, in order to enable it to compete with the lake-rail and all-rail traffic, thus preserving the inherent advantage of barge transportation to the adjacent farm community and all others concerned, without any adverse effect on the wartime stabilization program or the effective use of the waterway.

The uniform ex-barge proportionals are arrived at by averaging the balances to trunk-line and New England territories under the Western trunk line scale from the respective barge origins—28.5 cents ex-Illinois, 26 cents ex-Kansas City considered alone, and 25 cents ex-Kansas City considering the prior rail hauls.

On this basis, proportionals averaging 27 cents are obtained, and made uniformly 5.5 cents less than the local rates and 3 cents higher than the ex-rail and ex-lake proportionals, or specifics. This is about 5 cents less than the corresponding all-rail rates.

The Chicago warehousemen had contended that the ex-barge traffic is entitled to proportionals no higher than the ex-rail and ex-lake traffic.

Revision of Wheat Grade Rules Needed

Revisions in the federal grades for wheat are long overdue. The present grading standards give undue emphasis to test weight and do not tell the miller what he needs to know about the milling and baking qualities of the wheat being graded.

Such revisions, when made, should give some attention to the variety of wheat, segregating the poor quality varieties from the varieties that are desirable from the millers' and bakers' viewpoints.

Two new wheat varieties, Pawnee and Comanche, are now coming into production in Kansas. Pawnee is adapted to the central section of the state, and Comanche is more suitable for production in the western part of the state.

Pawnee is a cross between Tenmarq and Kawvale. It produces high yields of grain having a test weight of about two pounds per bushel heavier than Tenmarq. Comanche is a cross between Tenmarq and Oro, a Turkey type selection made at the Moro, Oregon, experiment station.

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Feedstuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A. regulation on hay has been approved by the W.F.A. and is expected to go into effect May 1.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Regional offices of the C.C.C. were informed Mar. 9 that there would be no feed wheat allotments for the month of April.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rep. Walter Judd has introduced H. R. 2237 to permit refunds of duty on screenings and scourings imported for feed in the first half of 1944, the same as the exemption granted grains from Dec. 22, 1943, to June 27, 1944.

ATLANTA, GA.—House Bill 440, to prohibit the use of metal fasteners on sacks of commercial feeds died in committee. Senate Bill 74, to regulate the feed industry, provides penalties for deficiencies in feeds. "Where any lot of feed or feeding-stuff is, upon examination by the State Chemist, found to contain more than 15 per cent excess crude fiber above that claimed in the registration, it shall be subject to a penalty of 10 per cent of the purchase price of the feed; such penalties shall be cumulative."

Mark-up on Small Sales of Soy Meal

Effective Mar. 17 the O.P.A. will allow soybean oil millers to take a mark-up of \$3 per ton on sales of soybean meal up to 2,000 lbs.

Hitherto processors were not allowed the markup on small retail sales unless the meal has been unloaded at a warehouse or store operated by him as a place of business separate from the oil mill.

Feed Imports to Puerto Rico to Private Hands

The importation of ten feed ingredients into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands will be returned to private enterprise immediately, it was announced Mar. 5.

The items, with monthly tonnage quotas assigned to each, are: wheat bran, 500 tons; corn gluten, 150 tons; soybean meal, 150 tons; dry citrus pulp, 75 tons; distiller's dry grains, 300 tons; wheat middlings, 75 tons; bone meal, 20 tons; alfalfa meal, 75 tons; linseed meal, 60 tons; tankage, 10 tons. These total 1,415 net short tons monthly.

Mark-ups for Sacks

Effective Mar. 10 the O.P.A. by amendment 1 to F.P.R. No. 3 gives improved methods for calculating the mark-ups for sacks on feed ingredients such as protein meals, beet pulp and alfalfa meal.

A person may use a flat mark-up of \$3.25 per ton for textile sacks furnished by him. This figure represents the average net cost per ton of sacks of the size and quality most frequently used by the trade in sacking commodities covered by F.P.R. 3.

In addition to this method a person may elect to take as a mark-up for shipments during any calendar month the weighted average per sack price of all textile sacks or of all other kinds of sacks received by him during the preceding calendar month.

If for any reason a person is unable to determine his mark-up for sacks using either of these two methods, he may take as a mark-up the reasonable value of the sacks furnished by him at the time of shipment of the commodity.

In a special amendment to supplement 6 covering alfalfa hay products, O.P.A. provides an exception for these commodities in that the amount of the flat mark-up permitted is \$4.25 ton to reflect the increased cost of the type of sack used in sacking alfalfa hay products.

N-W Feed Mfrs. Meeting

Scheduled for the dinner meeting of the Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at the Radisson Hotel, March 12, were the following speakers: Ralph M. Field, pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; C. S. Gordon, vice pres. of the Quaker Oats Co., who formerly was head of the feed section of the OPA; and J. E. Donovan of Albert Lea, Minn.

Mr. Donovan is president of the Northwest Retail Feed Association and also is a member of the Class B mixers' Feed Industry Advisory Committee. He was one of the six feed industry representatives attending the meeting in Washington on Feb. 23 at which a revision in pricing methods for formula feeds was discussed.

Selling Pacific Coast C.C.C. Feed Wheat

The first carload of rolled feed wheat from the pile on the ground at Los Angeles, Cal., was offered for sale Feb. 12 by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The rolled wheat is going at \$50 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. any railway station in the 7 southern California counties.

The reason for the limited consuming area is because of the quarantine restrictions by the United States Department of Agriculture against importing Australian wheat for fear of "flag smut."

The department lifted these restrictions last fall to permit the CCC to bring into the states six cargoes, providing it was unloaded in Los Angeles, rolled and tagged as imported Australian wheat.

Utilization of Brewers Yeast

Waste brewer's yeast if cooked for 30 minutes in superheated steam can be kept for 2 months and such a product when fed to pigs gave a digestibility coefficient for its protein of 84 per cent and a biological value of 85 per cent.

Drying the material on sugar beet slices in a rotary drier at a fairly high temperature was not satisfactory as the product showed a marked decrease in the digestibility of its protein. The material could, however, be satisfactorily dried on barley or maize groats by heating in a well ventilated electric kiln for 5 hours at 50° C. and then for 2 hours at 70° C. Half the yeast was added first and the mixture dried, then the other half was added and the drying continued.

The yeast was cooked before mixing with the groats. The product, with a dry matter content of about 95 per cent, contained over 25

per cent of protein, the digestibility coefficient of which was 78 per cent and the biological value, as determined with pigs, over 80 per cent.—Biedermanns Zentralblatt.



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Sam D. Hollett, Frankfort, Ind.

Swift Managers Transferred

Two important personnel changes in Swift & Company's soybean oil mill operations have been announced by Vice-President P. M. Jarvis.

Sam D. Hollett, manager of the company's plant at Fostoria, Ohio, has been appointed manager at Frankfort, Ind., where a new Swift soybean oil mill is now under construction. He will take over his new duties about April 1.

Succeeding Hollett at Fostoria will be H. S. Byrd, formerly assistant manager of the Swift oil mill at Cairo, Ill. He was transferred to his new position March 5.

Hollett has been manager of the Fostoria plant since it was established in 1940. Prior to that he was sales manager at the Champaign, Ill. mill. Moving to Frankfort will be in the nature of a homecoming for Hollett, who was born in Huntington, Ind., and spent much of his early association with Swift & Company contacting the feed and grain trade in Indiana.

Mr. Byrd is also a veteran in the oil mill business, becoming identified with it immediately after his discharge from the United States Navy in 1919. Much of his training was in the south and west.

Construction operations on the new Frankfort unit have been started by the John S. Metcalf Co. which has the contract for building the reinforced concrete storage bins and an attached work house for cleaning and drying beans. Six other buildings, in addition to the storage elevator, will be included in the completed plant layout. The contract for these buildings will be let soon.



H. S. Byrd, Fostoria, O.

Nebraska Soybean Contest

State winners in Nebraska's first soybean Yield Contest shows that Mr. Ralph George of South Sioux City, had an official yield of 49.2 bus per acre. This is the highest contest yield reported by any state this year. It has been topped only twice in the history of soybean yield contests. The yields obtained by the 10 state prize winning contestants ranged from 33.8 to 49.2 bushels per acre.

The contest was sponsored by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, the Omaha Chamber of Commerce and the Nebraska Agricultural Extension Service. Special contributions for contest awards were also received from the Allied Mills of Omaha, the Gooch Milling Elevator Co. of Lincoln and the Dannen Mills of St. Joseph.

CHAMPION corn producer in 1944 is Lloyd Mansfield, who grew 165.6 bus. per acre in Plymouth County, 18 miles north of Sioux City, Ia.

FEED SACKS were the material of all articles in a remarkable display made by farm women at Lake Park, Ia. Mrs. Hans Skow won first prize with a chair set crocheted from strings raveled from feed bags.

National Dog Week, Sept. 16-22

The eighteenth annual National Dog Week, and the first to be held under its new incorporated set-up, will be observed this year under the general chairmanship of Robert L. ("Believe It Or Not") Ripley the week of Sept. 16-22.

Direction of the movement will emanate from the newly-opened secretary's office at 424 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Officers for 1945 of National Dog Week, a not-for profit corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, include: W. E. Armstrong, one of the best known figures in the American dog fancy, president; Captain Will Judy, authoritative writer and speaker on dogs, vice president; and Harry Miller, executive secretary of the National Dog Week for the past two years, sec'y-treas.

Carotene from Roughages

Dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal, grain sorghum silage, and sweet sorghum silage were compared as sources of carotene in fattening rations fed to beef steers.

Sweet sorghum sumac silage contained approximately three times as much carotene on dry basis as grain sorghum silages such as kafir and hegari. Carotene as contained in dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal was apparently more available than the carotene in silages and that in the sweet sorghum silage was also apparently more available than that in grain sorghum silage. Altho the sorghum silages may be low in available carotene; when fed as the sole roughage in fattening rations, they may be expected to supply sufficient carotene to prevent ill effects from vitamin A deficiency in feeding periods of about 200 days.—Texas Agr. Exp. Sta.



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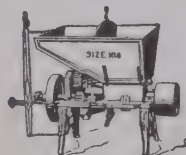
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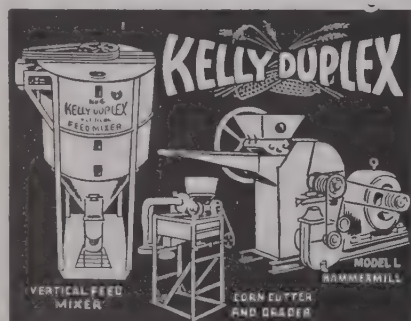
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WRITE FOR CATALOG

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Vitamins Deficiency in Chick Rations

The basal ration contained maize meal, wheat, oats, minerals, and vitamin A, with 27 per cent soybean meal and 4 per cent meat scrap as the protein concentrate. It was supplemented with crystalline riboflavin to raise the level in the ration to 500 ug. per 100 g., or with an equivalent amount of riboflavin supplied by whey fermented by *Clostridium acetobutylicum*. The latter ration produced the better growth, the average weight of the chicks receiving it being at 8 weeks 738 g., as compared with 668 g. for those receiving the ration supplemented with crystalline riboflavin, according to Cornell scientists reporting in the Journal of Poultry Science.

When the two rations were further supplemented with distiller's dried solubles, dried brewer's yeast or dried whey, an improvement in growth rate was observed, the dried whey exercising the most marked effect in the case of the ration supplemented with crystalline riboflavin, and the dried brewer's yeast in the case of the ration supplemented with fermented whey. It is concluded, therefore, that certain practical chick rations containing limited amounts of animal protein are deficient in some factor or factors other than riboflavin required for optimum growth.

High and Low Protein Rations for Chicks

The growth of 6-lots of approximately 100 day-old sexed Barred Rock chicks from hatching of 24 weeks of age was compared on low-, medium-, and high-protein rations from animal ingredients and, mainly, soybean meal, by H. S. Gutteridge and others as reported in Scientific Agriculture. Each lot was allowed approximately 70 sq. ft. of pasture per bird 18 days after hatching. The ratio of mash to grain was adjusted by decreasing the proportion of mash and increasing the proportion of grain as age advanced. Based on the weights attained at given ages, the low-protein levels were inadequate. A longer rearing period was required to attain sexual maturity with the lower protein rations.

Differences between the medium- and high-protein rations of 14.69 and 17.13 per cent, respectively, from animal sources and 14.34 and 17.02 per cent from plant sources had such small effects on body weight as to be of little practical value. The high-animal-protein group was definitely superior to the others in weight and mortality. Pasture was utilized to an increasing degree on the lower levels of protein, but little pasture was eaten on the high-animal-protein ration.

The pullets reared on the low-protein ration failed to give satisfactory egg production, egg weight, body weight, and days to first egg in laying trials. To a limited extent, the low egg production was due to a delay in sexual maturity. However, after correction was made for this delay, the average production per bird was still some 17 eggs lower in the biological year than with the next higher protein level. As low

as 12.5 per cent protein in the laying ration had a retarding effect on egg production. Differences in production were not great between high- and medium-protein rations.

Animal protein was significantly superior to vegetable protein in stimulating body weight, feed consumption, and sexual maturity. Egg weight favored the soybean meal protein. Evidently the period of rearing is somewhat more exacting than the period of production, possibly because of the greater amino acid requirement for growth. The birds were equally divided between laying battery and laying-house pen. The laying battery is preferred to the laying pen, but the weight of the first 10 eggs produced in the laying pen exceeded the weight of those produced in the battery, probably because of the delayed age.

Vitamin D from Different Sources

Robert V. Boucher in the Journal of Nutrition reports that different levels of vitamin D from 4 different sources, U.S.P. reference cod-liver oil No. 2, a sardine oil fortified with fish-liver oils, an irradiated animal sterol and irradiated 7-dehydrocholesterol were fed to poults as supplements to a rickets-producing diet during the first 4 weeks of life. All supplements were fed on the basis of their A. O. A. C. chick unit potency.

The vitamin D of the 2 irradiated products was twice as effective, on the basis of chick units fed, in increasing the ash content of the bones as the vitamin D of the cod-liver oil.

The sardine oil was more efficacious than the reference cod-liver oil but gave a response curve more nearly like that of cod-liver oil than like those of the irradiated products. Vitamin D potency expressed in A. O. A. C. chick units is not necessarily a true measure of the value of a vitamin D supplement for turkeys.

New Feed Trade-Marks

SUPERIOR FEED MILLS, Oklahoma City, Okla., The words All in One as trade-mark No. 471,544 for compounded feed for poultry.

HARPER FEED MILLS, INC., Pittsburgh, Pa. The letters HARCO on a black ground as trade-mark No. 462,804 for poultry feeds.

HIGGINBOTHAM FEED & ELEVATOR CO., Lamesa, Tex. A cross formed of the word Minimax as trade-mark No. 472-419 for growing mash.

STALEY MILLING CO., North Kansas City, Mo. The words Swine Swiller as trade-mark No. 475,378 for hog and pig feed in pellet and meal form.

SCHENLEY DISTILLERIES, INC., New York, N. Y. The letter P-G-F and Pro-gra-flav as trade-mark No. 472,791 for distillers dried grains used for poultry food.

HENRY VAN HERZEELE, doing business as Atkinson Feed Mills, Atkinson, Ill. The word Satisfied as trade-mark No. 469,067 for livestock and poultry feed.

SILMO CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Vineland, N. J. The letters VIT-AD as trade-mark No. 472,368 for vitamin containing supplement or concentrate for addition to poultry and livestock feed.

Hay Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	116	628	.....	.....
Chicago	14,996	5,995	3,866	2,317
Ft. Worth	528	693	.....	.....
Kansas City	22,212	7,560	24,354	7,560
Seattle	2,068	1,617	.....	.....
St. Louis	11,052	684	7,232	1,356

Feed Movement in February

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during February, compared with February, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Baltimore	6,240	4,639	.....	.....
Chicago	33,493	39,807	53,934	59,192
Kansas City	2,100	1,980	30,750	35,280
Minneapolis	180	30	17,820	16,890
Minneapolis*	3,185	2,530	63,960	84,570
Wichita	.....	.....	4,165	5,370
			9,372	8,587

*Screenings.

Feed Wheat Allocation to Continue

Feed manufacturers will be allotted 13,525,521 bus of feed wheat in March.

To encourage use of corn and grain sorghums the C.C.C. will require certificates of need from millers showing the wheat is to be used to replace mill feeds.

Exception to this policy in forthcoming feed wheat distribution, the C.C.C. said, will be the New England area allocations that will continue under the original allocations program and not require the certification of need for replacement feature.

Government Drops Suit for Violation of Millfeed Ceiling

Relying on interpretations by those who had framed the law, millers of Minneapolis, Minn., have been selling feed on shipper's order B/L. As the seller thus retained title the O.P.A. contended that such sales made by mills in the Minneapolis area, which were delivered in the lower priced Kansas City area, and on which the buyer paid the freight, were in excess of the ceiling. Had the sales been made on a straight B/L there would have been no violation, O.P.A. admitted.

Since the original intention in writing the millfeed price regulation had been to permit mills to sell f.o.b. on an order B/L, Section 6 of the order was rewritten by the O.P.A. price division to make the original intention clear, and the dismissal of the suits followed.

Anyone but a bureaucrat could understand that the use of the order B/L was simply a collection device for the accompanying draft and not a scheme to exact a higher price.

The price was based at Minneapolis and it was immaterial to the seller what the buyer paid in freight to any destination chosen by the buyer.

Margin Over Replacement Cost Bad in Practice

The feed industry has been unalterably opposed to the theory of margins over replacement cost by legal requirement, because this would always leave the question open as to what is replacement cost and this cannot be determined exactly due to the complexity of operations in the industry, and the industry members did not wish to be subjected to legal penalties on a determination of costs, concerning which, due to variety of conditions, variation of ingredient prices, etc., no exact figure can be arrived at. To require a manufacturer to make an estimate of replacement costs, which, under penalty of law, must coincide with the future estimate of an Enforcement Officer, would be to place the manufacturer in constant jeopardy. In contrast, ceiling prices of ingredients can be more easily determined. The proposed order provides for filing them with the

OPA, making compliance simple and enforcement easy.—American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Dairy Feed for Belgium

For shipment to Belgium the War Food Administration has purchased 7,840,000 lbs. of dairy feed, and has requested offers of 14,000,000 lbs. additional.

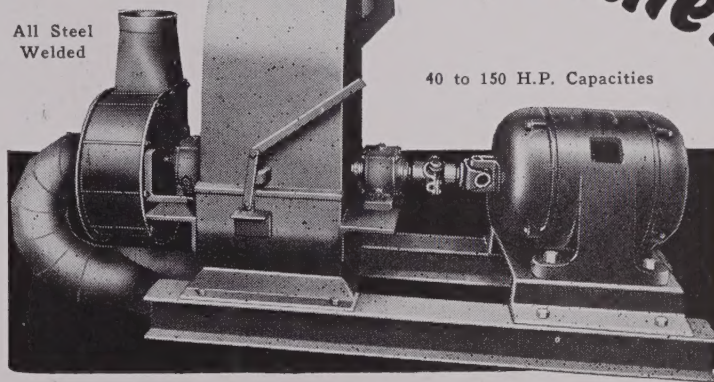
The specifications called for soybean meal 41 per cent protein, 40 per cent; No. 2 milo or better, ground, 40 per cent; ground wheat, 12½ per cent; ground oats, 5 per cent; bone meal, .75 per cent; calcium, .75 per cent; salt, 1 per cent—guaranteed protein analysis, 22 per cent, maximum moisture content, 13 per cent.

Sellers were Burrus Feed Mills, Dallas, Tex., 2,000,000 lbs. at \$3.11 cwt., f.o.b. New Orleans. Always Ahead Mills, East St. Louis, Ill., 300,000 lbs. at \$3.0465 f.o.b. mill. Houston (Texas) Milling Co., 5,240,000 lbs. at \$3.185 f.o.b. New Orleans. Ada (Okla.) Milling Co., 300,000 lbs. at \$2.85 f.o.b. mill.

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Government will Rely on Voluntary Co-operation of Feed Industry

By WALTER C. BERGER, director of the Feed Management Division of the A.A.A., before N-W Retail Feed Ass'n

As you know we have in the War Food Administration, a feed committee of which I am chairman. The others are Ed Dodd, Carl Farrington of Commodity Credit Corp., and Dr. D. A. Fitzgerald, who is special assistant to the administrator. As a member of this committee, Ed Dodd, chief of the A.A.A., in my opinion has always worked for the best interests of everyone concerned with feed matters, and I can assure you that the feed industry will continue to get a square deal from him.

I should like to outline some of the recommendations that the Feed Management Division is making to the industry and some of our plans for the future. As you are well aware, we have not discontinued the authority for controls and powers given to us by the War Food Administrator under WFO-9. We have merely stated that no set-aside will be required by the oilseed processors in February.

WILL AVOID SET ASIDE. We are hopeful that it will not be necessary to require a further set aside in the future. But there are many uncertainties staring us in the face, such as the length of the war, shortage of manpower in processing plants, demand from foreign markets for oilseed meals, crop conditions during the coming planting and growing season. Also how close the livestock and poultry producers in the nation co-operate as to the numbers of the different livestock that will be produced in the coming year. These are all factors that must be taken into consideration and which may cause us to be forced to put the set-aside order back into effect.

There may even come a time when we will be required to place quotas on feed manufacturers again. Of course, we have no desire to do this and hope that we may be able to keep from such action. However, because of these many uncertainties, we feel that it is only wise management to keep in close touch with exactly what is going on in the feed distribution pattern. So, we are asking all oilseed crushers

and processors to continue to give us reports by the fifth of each month as to just what their production has been, the type of product they have processed, and the states into which they have distributed their products in the previous month. In that way we will be able to keep in close touch with the production and distribution pattern of the major protein meals.

QUARTERLY REPORTS. We also are asking the co-operation of the feed manufacturing industry to give us a report on the quarterly usage of the protein meals that were covered by WFO-9 in the making of mixed feeds as well as their sales of straight protein meals during 1944. I wish to emphasize that this is not being done to check up on anybody from a compliance standpoint. We merely want this for specific information so that we can make a close study as to the amount of protein meals used in making mixed feeds in each state during 1944, and the amount that has been sold as straight meals by the same people.

FEED MANUFACTURERS' QUOTAS, as you know, have been lifted, and this information requested is not wanted to check up on you to see if you abided by the order. We want the actual facts and do not feel that we can do a good job of feed management without them. We will want to continue to get from all the feed manufacturers this same information quarterly during 1945. In case a serious feed situation should develop again, we then would have up-to-date information.

With this information, we will have definite facts to guide our judgment, if we receive a complaint from an area or a state that sufficient protein meals are not available to take care of their needs. In case an emergency develops in a particular area, we will be able to go to the processors and ask them on a voluntary basis to ship additional supplies to the distressed areas.

It must be kept in mind that we have a commitment to all soybean growers assuring them

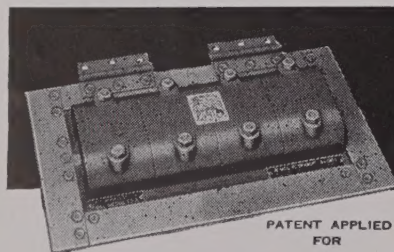
that if they grew soybeans in 1944, and sold the beans to processors through the normal trade channels, they would get enough soybean oilmeal to supply their minimum feeding requirements. I am saying this to you dealers, distributors and feed manufacturers, because it is partially your responsibility to see that the soybean grower gets his minimum feeding requirements of protein meals. If we want to keep away from any further government control you must help to see that this commitment is carried out.

I am very glad to report that the processors have voluntarily offered to assist in any emergency or distressed areas that might develop. Most of them who have pelleting capacity have offered 30 per cent to 35 per cent of their pelleting capacity for the month of February as a voluntary set-aside for distribution for any emergency which might develop in the range country. This is the one type of product for which we have not been able to supply all of the demand because pelleting capacity is limited and manpower has been a serious problem in the plants. Furthermore, the range territory is demanding and using more protein than it has used historically. But I am confident with close co-operation between the processors and our office we will be able to handle this problem on a voluntary basis.

THIS SORT OF CO-OPERATION between the industry and a government agency can handle many serious problems. For example, the hay shortage now existing in certain areas of the East and the Central South because of last summer's drouth. To solve this problem, we have been in close touch with leading hay dealers in Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City who in turn are in touch with other dealers in the surplus area. Through this set-up, hay has been directed from the surplus area to the deficit areas, thereby helping to maintain maximum food production.

This illustrates what can be done by voluntary action between industry and government. With this same sort of co-operation, I am confident we can handle any protein distribution problems unless some major unforeseen emergency arises to upset our supply and demand picture.

It is interesting to note that the day after New Years we returned to processors 36,000 tons of soybean oil meal which had been set aside for distribution through the state feed advisory committees. This was possible because we had filled every request on soybean oil meal in the nation and still had 36,000 tons out of the 51,000 tons set aside to return to



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the processors. Normally, you would think that would have had a serious reaction on the market. However, I want to explain to you what really did happen.

REVIVAL OF BUYING. It seems that during the last of November and the first of December the frame of mind of most buyers was such that they were not ready buyers of soybean oil meal, and when we turned back approximately 30,000 tons the first of December, the processors had trouble moving it. However, two things which have happened since the middle of December have had a very definite effect on the buyers' frame of mind. The first one was the fact that winter set in across half of the nation, and it set in rather severely. This caused an additional drain on feed supplies.

However, I believe the main fellow to blame on this change in the buyers' frame of mind was Adolf Hitler. The war in Europe took a different trend from what we had hoped for, and many buyers came to realize it was not over by a long shot. Therefore, they came back into market as active buyers. So in a very few days we saw a sudden change from a very slow market to a rather active market, and I was very glad to have 36,000 tons of soybean oil meal to return to processors on the first of January.

However, there is very little of that meal that was offered to the trade immediately after it was returned to processors. The big reason was that practically all plants had an unusually poor production from the Saturday before Christmas until the Tuesday after New Years. It was primarily a manpower problem. I know of one large plant that did not run their crushing unit for practically 10 days. The company was only able to get enough men together during the holiday to grind out the cake that had accumulated in bulk storage, put it in sacks and load it in cars. Many other plants in the East suffered from the unusually cold weather and heavy snows, so when it all boiled down that 36,000 tons we turned back really helped pull

the industry out of the hole. I think most of the processors are in excellent position at the present time to make shipments to their customers as scheduled if they can get boxcars and manpower and most of them have a little extra meal to take care of the customer that might be in dire need. So even tho it may seem that the market is a little tight, I should say that it is only comfortably tight in that the demand and supply can be taken care of on a satisfactory basis for all the processors as well as the customers at the present ceiling prices.

WE HAVE RECOMMENDED THAT PROCESSORS SELL THE MEAL that they normally would hold back for set-aside. We have asked them to be careful and not oversell themselves, but to carry a small reserve for customers who might need an extra car because of an unusual demand or because of some emergency. We feel that it is necessary for the processor to sell what he would normally hold back for set-aside so that dealers, feeders, and feed manufacturers would know what they could buy. This would help minimize possible pressure for a return of the set-aside order. I might say that in case it is necessary for the set-aside order to be put back in, the processor would be allowed to cut back on his contracts to the extent of the amount of the set-aside and no more.

It is our desire to do everything we possibly can to help keep the feed business in the hands of the feed industry.

I would like to add my small voice to emphasize a hard fact staring grimly at all of us every day—we've still got a war to win. There can be no letdown in agricultural production in 1945 without serious consequences to our campaign for victory and a sound peace. As one important contribution to this aim, we must continue to distribute and use our feed supplies as efficiently and fairly as possible. We also want to avoid any more situations where our feed supplies and livestock numbers get out of balance.

In this connection, I think it would be wise for us to build up our reserves of feed to a reasonable level during these years of bumper production. The year is bound to come, no one can say when, when the better-than-average weather provided by the good Lord in recent years will fall back to normal or even to below average weather.

New Officers Florida Dealers

At the recent Tampa meeting of the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n H. B. Fultz was elected pres., F. L. Craig, vice pres.; J. P. Irwin sec'y; R. D. Jackson treas., and J. L. Perry executive sec'y.

Emory Cocke of Atlanta, Ga., who is a regional director of the Feed Industry Council, was the leading speaker.

Embargo on Hay Shipments

Order 127, issued by War Food Administration, provides that during the period from 12:01 a.m., Feb. 27, to 12:01 a.m., Mar. 10, it shall be unlawful to ship any hay from points in Nebraska or from points in Lyon, Sioux, Plymouth, Woodbury, Monona, Harrison or Pottawattamie Counties, Iowa, or from points in Gregory, Charles Mix, Douglass, Hutchinson, Bon Homme, Yankton, Turner, Clay, Lincoln or Union Counties, South Dakota, to any destination in the United States, except to points in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

This is subject to the exception that permits to ship hay to other destinations may be obtained from C. D. Sturtevant, Room 737 Grain Exchange Building, Omaha, Neb. Such permits will be issued only to meet emergency feed demands or to cover shipments of hay of quality unsuitable for shipment to the specified eastern points.

The order provides for suitable penalties for violations by shippers.

.....

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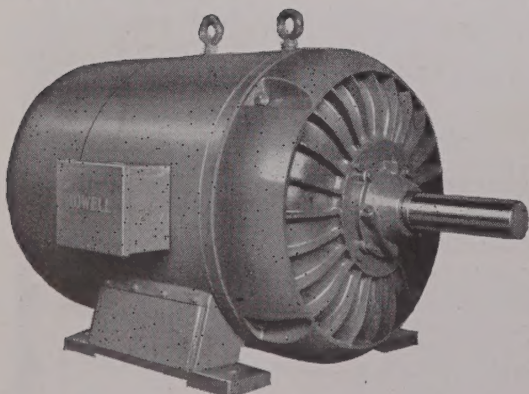
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